MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME XV　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25TH, 1920　　NUMBER 4.

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THERE is an old proverb which says that those who pay the piper may call the tune. Since proverbial wisdom is the learning of the hard school of experience put into short and pithy sayings there is every reason to believe that a proverb of similar import exists in Chinese. In any case it is a truth that needs to be brought forcibly home to the business men of China and to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the land. The situation of the business men in this country has been growing steadily worse during recent years. Consider the vigor of language of the recent conference

MILLARD'S REVIEW
Wishes You
A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year
December 25, 1920
January 1, 1921

of British Chambers of Commerce in its resolution on disorder in China. "It was unanimously agreed," says the report of the conference, "that this conference views with grave alarm the state of unrest and lawlessness prevailing in almost every province in China and the prevalence of unchecked piracy and brigandage in which the undisciplined troops are frequently the worst offenders. It protests against the utter failure of the Chinese authorities to deal effectively with this deplorable situation, and urges His Majesty's government to use its utmost endeavors to bring home to the Chinese

government the inevitable effect of such persistent neglect of duty on the trade and prosperity of the country." When British merchants, enjoying, as they do, the protection of Great Britain's power and prestige, are obliged to speak out in this fashion, what is the state of the Chinese merchant who, above all others, is at the mercy of robbers, brigands, and mutinous soldiers! It is not necessary, however, to present the case of the Chinese merchant by inference. We have some of the facts themselves. During the past months mutinies have occurred in ten places, it is reported, in Central China alone. Some of these places are Ichang, Tayeh, and Hwangchow in Hupeh, Kweiyang in Kweichow, Pingkiang, Changteh and Tungchung in Hunan. Now mutinous soldiers are after money and goods and it requires no sworn statement to convince the reader that such mutinies were calamities to the businses men of the cities named. But the matter is worse than this. In many places the threat of mutiny is used to force payments of money from Chambers of Commerce. In a recent appeal from the Federation of Provincial Unions to the President of China one of the charges brought against the Tuchun of Hupeh is that the Ichang Chamber of Commerce is being intimidated to put up a monthly sum of sixty thousand dollars to pay for his army. A news item from the same province states that "General Wang Chuan-yuan demanded $500,000 from the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang in order to prevent serious disturbance in Hankow. The Chambers at first promised him $300,000, but on the situation having become critical they promised to pay $500,000 which put a temporary stop to rumors of mutinies and revolt." There is the further fact that a sum of a million and a half to two million dollars has been calmly talked of as the price paid by the Chamber of Commerce of Canton for the retreat of the Kwangsi soldiers. These cases show to what a state the present system of misgovernment has brought China. They show also, and most clearly, who the men are that are paying for this government that does not govern and these armies that are in almost every respect the opposite of what an army is supposed to be.

THE men who are paying for the government of China today are the Chinese business men. They are paying the soldiers by providing the goods and silver for them to loot. They are paying the income of the troops from the generals down, by buying protection, that does not protect, at a high price and under threats. Under such circumstances the old proverb comes to mind. If the Chinese business men are paying for the Chinese government, why do they not see to it that they get the government they want? Dollars are no less powerful in China than in other countries and the men who provide the dollars ought surely to get what they may reasonably demand. The recent meeting of Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Nanking gave evidence of a growing boldness on the part of business men and a growing desire to make themselves felt in the field of politics. Why do not the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country take a stand on the principle: No peace and protection for trade, no money! The cynic who despairs of accomplishing things in open meeting and by straightforward political methods will, perhaps, suggest that it would be best, if bribery and blackmail are in the air, for the Chambers of Commerce to take the initiative and try the effect of bribing armies and generals to be good. It would be interesting to see whether such a plan could be worked. If the Ichang Chamber of Commerce were to name a round sum to be paid to the general each month for peace and protection, and if the soldiers about the city were quietly informed of the exact amount so paid, the result might be considerably better for all. A vigorous offensive is said to be the best defensive. Putting aside such a scheme as too clever and too dangerous to be seriously considered, let us return to the main proposition. In China the business men and the Chambers of Commerce are paying for the provincial military governments that are now in existence. Surely the men who pay ought to be able to see to it that they get their money's worth and in devising a plan to bring this about they will have the sympathy of the foreign merchants and it may be assumed, the support of the masses of their own people. If a clinching argument is needed to spur the Chinese business men on in their efforts they have it in the unwelcome truth that in any case they will have to pay. Some efforts in the interest of good government will cost them nothing but their trouble; it may be of untold value to their country; for when the Chinese merchants shoulder their political responsibilities another step forward will have been taken.

IN the near future Shanghai and Nanking will have jointly a national university. The government, according to the latest information received here, has just officially approved the plan submitted by Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the Normal College at Nanking, for the founding of an institution of university standard in this part of the country which will undoubtedly recover its former position of being the literary center of China in the not distant future. The university is to be known as 國立東南大學 or the National University of the South-east. It will be the second national university in China and

will have some departments in Shanghai and some in Nanking. The Nanking Teachers' College, it is learned from its president, is to become one of its affiliated colleges. The task of organizing the university has been entrusted to Dr. Kuo, and there is no better educationalist than he to handle it and be its first president. Of him, Hollington K. Tong wrote in one of the October issues of the *Review*: "He received from Columbia University, New York, a Ph. D. diploma in education, and wrote a book on 'The Chinese System of Public Education.' Since then he has been distinguishing himself in the Chinese educational field, and has been active in all kinds of educational movements in this country. In 1914 he was chairman of the Educational Commission to Europe and America. In 1917 he was chairman of the Educational Commission to Japan and the Philippine Islands, and in 1919, headed the Commission to Europe and America to study after-war educational problems. His success as an educationalist is specially shown in his achievements as president of the Teachers' College."

DR. Kuo proposed to the government the conversion of his college into a university in October, and he was prompted to do so by the donation by Chang Pu-ching, son of a muliti-millionaire in the Straits Settlements, of the former Nanyang Exposition ground, Nanking, to the college, valued at $220,000. He took two trips to Peking, and succeeded in arousing much interest among high officials in the Capital in his proposition. At one time it was thought that on account of the financial stringency the government might pigeon-hole his proposal for the time being, but at the Cabinet meeting held on December 7, the budget for 1920 of half a million dollars was approved for the maintenance of the Teachers' College and also for the initial expenses of the establishment of the proposed university. Having completed the arrangement, Dr. Kuo returned to Nanking and Shanghai on December 12. It is understood that the law college and the commercial college of his new university will be located in Shanghai, the center of commercial activities, while other colleges will be in Nanking as usual. Details of the organization of the second national university in China will be found in an interesting article by Mr. Tong in the *Review* a month and a half ago.

THE national universities which are yet to be established in accordance with the plan of the Ministry of Education are those at Canton, Foochow, Wuchang, Chengtu and Yunnan. Owing to the lack of money, the plan cannot be carried out at the present. If the presidents of other normal colleges would be as resourceful and ambitious as Dr. Kuo, they may have the universities founded. As long as they look forward to financial assistance from Peking, for the next five years none of the decided number will be established. The government has no funds even to carry on the educational work in the primary and high schools throughout the country, and teachers in the Peking Government University have threatened several times to strike in an effort to get their arrears in salary paid up. The Minister of Education, Fan Yuan-lien, is considering the advisability of making a country-round tour with the object of enlisting the support of those who are interested in the education of the masses to securing a permanent educational fund. Many attempts have been made by his Ministry to get funds for educational use, but somehow the militarists always get ahead of him in possession of them. As it has no force behind it and as the public opinion in China carries little weight with the present administration, the Ministry oftentimes cannot secure a single cent from the government for months and months. Education should be the foundation of the nation and especially of a republican government, and it behooves China and the people to tackle the problem of educational finance in a more earnest and whole-hearted manner.

TAG Day conducted on December 18, in Peking was a success. A large fund (the exact figure being not yet available) was raised for the relief of famine sufferers in the five northern provinces. The credit for the success of the occasion belongs first to the United International Famine Relief Association, which originated this idea of securing the famine relief fund, novel in China, and, second, to the metropolitan students who discharged the work assigned to them with enthusiasm and devotion, and third to the Peking Christian Student Union, which gave the movement encouragement and assistance. Once more the Chinese students have shown their readiness and willingness to do whatever is calculated to promote the welfare of the country and the people either in the political field or in humanitarian matters. If they are properly guided and given a right kind of education befittting citizens of a republic, they may be able even to render greater public service to their country upon leaving school. The spirit they exhibited on that day was admirable. What infinite good they may do to the country may easily be imagined after they have finished their education if they keep up that unselfish and noble spirit and nurture it under proper guidance during their school days. This is the same spirit which Ku Hung-ming, a Chinese master of English, German, French, Japanese, Latin and Greek, whose views are conservative to extremity, and whose

outlook of life is most gloomy, condemned in an article in the *North China Standard*, a fortnight ago, in the following terms: "But then what I want here to tell the people of Europe and America, is that with their motor-cars, 'New Learning', Y.M.C.A., and yelling students, they are not changing China for the better. In fact, I want to tell them that they are ruining China and destroying her true civilization as we see it in the China of one hundred years ago." Mr. Ku may change his view when he learns that in consequence of this so-called 'College - Yell' civilization several ten thousands of wretches may be spared starvation and the severe winter cold. In this work of saving fellow beings, the Y. M. C. A. for which Mr. Ku has nothing but contempt, has played no small part. By the success of Tag Day in Peking, that institution, it is hoped, may be encouraged to promote similar efforts in other cities such as Shanghai, Hankow, Ningpo, Soochow and Hanchow, for the benefit of homeless and hungry famine suffers of North China. One Tag Day may not bring in as much money as is desired, but a series of Tag Day's will result in a huge fund which can save many of the 15,000,000, who are now in immediate danger of starvation. It is hoped that the students of Shanghai will not hesitate too long to conduct a Tag Day for the same sublime purpose. People are dying due to lack of food. If the Shanghai students conduct the same campaign one day earlier, so many more famine sufferers can be saved.

ONE commendable feature of the Tag Day campaign, besides the money realized, is the attention it causes among the people. A large number of those in Peking who are either illiterate or do not read the newspapers realized perhaps for the first time on December 18, that there has been a serious famine in their midst. Human nature is always more or less sympathetic to the suffering of fellow-beings. It is a good thing to have as many know, the existence of the present famine as possible, as it may result in lightening the burden of charitable persons and at the same time in securing more aid for the suffering. That is why the main aim of the Tag Day is not so much to secure large gifts, but rather to secure a great number of small gifts. Cash, or coppers were welcomed in Peking as much as dollars and bank notes. As both men and girl students collected them, they explained to men on the streets, in the shops, at homes or in public assembling places the significance of the day, and the reasons why it was every-one's duty to drop something into their clay jugs, which were modeled somewhat after the ordinary savings bank of a Chinese boy. Their efforts to make more than a million people to understand the essential duty of men to help each other on that day were aided by the colored tags and posters printed by the Government Printing and Engraving Bureau. These posters, attractive in appearance, were found on walls in important thoroughfares and undoubtedly had their desired effect. The Tag Day idea is certainly excellent. It is an effective form of propaganda for a good cause. It arouses the national consciousness which is essential to any country whose government is run along democratic lines. Nothing can surpass it in effectiveness. The newspapers reach a certain section of a community. Speeches can reach only a few thousand people. A Tag Day campaign reaches practically the whole community.

The Chinese Eastern Railway Under New Management

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

"THE new board of directors for the management of the Chinese-Eastern railway," stated Dr. C. C. Wang, Associate Director of the line in an interview with the writer shortly before his return to his post a week ago, "desires a chance to prove its determination to make improvements and its sincerity in carrying out various reforms contemplated. It is hoped that the European and American friends of the Chinese Eastern will not withhold their support from it."

The new board of directors to which Dr. Wang has referred consists of Mr. Danilevsky, Russian representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board; Mr. Rechter for many years a mill manager; Mr. Lachinoff, acting-general manager of the Chinese Eastern; Mr. Poushgarof, banking expert and Mr. Diszinsky, member of the Russian Legation at Peking on the Russian side; and on the Chinese side, General Sung Hsiao-lien, now Director-general of the Chinese Eastern; Dr. C. C Wang, China's representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board; Yen Shih-ching, a former Taoyin in Kirin; Tung Shih-en, chief of the Kirin Finance Bureau; and General Ho Shu-jen. They were elected at a share-holders' meeting held in Peking at the beginning of November.

The personnel of the new Russian directors, stated Dr. Wang, has been satisfactory to the Chinese government, and indicates, if anything, that both the government and the Russo-Asiatic Bank intended to operate the railway along business lines. None of the Russian directors appear to be mixed in politics. The new board also indicates that both sides intended to place more confidence in the Inter-Allied institution. Several directors of the Chinese-Eastern railway, for instance, are also representing China and Russia respectively on the Inter-Allied Technical Board.

What a critical period the Chinese-Eastern railway has passed during the last two years, how hard the Russians belonging to the different political parties have tried to seize the line and failed, what a terrible chaos the depreciated rouble notes have created, how the Inter-Allied Technical Board relieved the situation, by what legal means the Chinese government has secured equal representation on the board of directors, how difficult it was to replace the depreciated notes by silver dollars, what benefit the increase of the Chinese staff has

conferred upon the railway, how the new agreement of October 1920 was eventually concluded and what the possible and probable reasons for the making of the agreement were—these and similar interesting questions with regard to the Chinese Eastern railway—which may some day become the world storm-centre—Dr. Wang has briefly discussed with the writer as follows:—

"The railway and its employes", said Dr. Wang, "have been greatly affected by the political disasters in Siberia as well as within the railway zone. Some time in 1919 General Horvath, then vice-President of the railway, it may well be remembered, even declared himself to be the provisional president or director of the Far Eastern Russia thus embroiling the railway itself in politics and danger. (I must state that General Horvath is a very amiable gentleman. It is quite a loss to the Chinese Eastern railway that he has been so deeply involved in politics.) Imperialists, Bolsheviks, Kolchak and Semenoff followers, all tried to seize the railway for their own purposes. Fights, murders, strikes, and what not were frequent occurrences. To this dreadful situation was added the chaos from the depreciated rouble notes, which the railway had been receiving entirely up to April 1920. The railway employes were not paid, and railway stores were short. All losses suffered from these and other causes will eventually have to be borne by China.

"This was the state of affairs up to March 1920. The Technical Board, on which China was represented, helped a great deal in the improvement of the situation, and its noble work was highly appreciated by the Chinese government. John F. Stevens, the builder of the Panama Canal, has been the president of the board as well as its inspiring spirit, and to his painstaking efforts China and the Allies owe a great debt. The members of the board cooperated in an admirable manner.

"The Chinese Eastern is run under one general manager, who is responsible direct to a board of directors of ten members of which the president is appointed by the Chinese government. By resolution of its shareholders' meeting of 1918 during the Kolchak government it was provided that in case of vacancies in the board of directors, they might be filled by action of the remaining members of the board. Three vacancies in the board occurred by the deaths of Kolchak and two other Russian directors. The foregoing resolution was carried out in March and the vacancies were filled by the Chinese. As there had already been two Chinese members on the board, the number of Chinese members was increased to five, the other five members being Russians.

"The first thing the board of directors did was to induce the Chinese government to lend some $2,000,000 to the railway to pay wages, which were greatly in arrears, in order to pacify the labor agitations which were then serious. The second act of it was to replace the intolerably depreciated rouble notes with Chinese dollars, With the approval of the Technical Board, the latter measure was executed immediately, in spite of the solid and repeated opposition of the Inter-Allied Railway Committee in Vladivostok, Mr. Stevens, president of the Technical Board; General Beckett, the British member, and Colonel Filuzeau, the French member of the board, rendered much assistance in this connection. The replacement of the rouble notes by the dollar was the only measure that could have saved the situation at the time; for the notes were going down in value rapidly, and the funds promised by the Allies were not forthcoming. If the Chinese Eastern obeyed the orders of the Inter-Allied Railway Committee and continued to refuse using the dollar, the railway would have been in a much worse state as was shown by the experience of the Oussouri Line."

The same board of directors, continued Dr. Wang in reviewing the interesting events, resolved to do away with the "political" branches of the railway, to reduce the number of the old guards of General Horvath, Semenoff, etc., paid by the railway. It also resolved to add one Chinese assistant vice-president, one Chinese assistant general manager, one Chinese assistant locomotive superintendent, one Chinese assistant traffic manager and one Chinese assistant accountant. The increase of the Chinese staff was considered necessary for several reasons. First, to prevent the Chinese employes, who constitute about three-fifths of the whole staff of the railway, from joining their Russian colleagues in agitation; second, to stiffen the administration vis-a-vis the contentions among the Russian staff whose sympathies with the different political parties were quite antagonistic; third, to understand the needs of and serve better the whole mercantile and other Chinese population. The measure had an immediate effect. The Chinese increased their use of the railway by at least 75 percent.

Only Chinese assistants, Dr. Wang pointed out, were added, because the Chinese members of the board of directors had always in mind the duty to cooperate and not to disturb the existing arrangement too much by replacing the old Russian employes. Some of the very best men of the government railways were selected to serve as these assistants, including Yu Jen-fong, one of the ablest and most honest railway managers. China has vital rights in the railway as provided in the original agreement of 1896. She also has imperative duties to perform. These measures were taken in view of both her right and her duty.

"The new agreement of October 1920," said Dr. Wang, "simply confirmed the above measures taken by the board of directors. In addition, it also provided that the railway shall pay to China, with interest, the Taels 5,000,000 which it should have paid in 1903 when the railway was completed and traffic commenced, as stipulated in Art. 12 of the old agreement. As the railway had no cash on hand, the sum is to be paid in bonds of the railway, although cash would have been much preferable to the Chinese government.

"The agreement specially specified that henceforth the railway should be run on commercial lines as a business concern and should be free from politics. It also provided that China should temporarily exercise the supervizing power over the railway which was formerly exercised by Russia.

"I am not in a position to know as to the exact reasons why the government concluded such an agreement with the Russo-Asiatic Bank whose status has been regarded, in some quarters, as being obscure, My own surmise is that the government might have thought it one of the best ways to tide over the period of transition. The railway was built under the agreement signed by the government and the bank in 1896. That agreement still remains in force in spite of the fact that Russia has misused it and even abused it. Until the Chinese government is convinced that the bank has so changed its status as to have rendered that agreement ineffective, it seems best to recognize both the bank and the agreement. Of course, if the railway were in any other country but China, the government of that country would have taken it over long before this. In fact, it was strongly suggested by many able men, both foreign and Chinese, that China should have done it. But the government evidently thought it

better to make as little alterations possible to tide over this situation rather than to take drastic action.

"China might have turned over the whole thing to the Inter-Allied Technical Board; but that board is installed for the specific purpose of repatriating the Czechs and will leave the country when foreign troops have left Siberia. Several members of the Technical Board have already left without consulting any one; and others have shown signs of leaving at different times. When some of them decide to leave it has been either impossible or at least very difficult to persuade them to remain. Under such circumstances, China having the Chinese Eastern in her territory and her interests being closely associated with that of the line, had to do some thing to bridge over the existing difficulties. The above appears to be one of the reasons why the new agreement was signed, although I do not know exactly the real purpose which the government had at the time. It may also be seen that the new agreement is but an arrangement growing out of the original agreement of 1896."

Dr. Wang then gave a brief account of the old agreement made twenty-four years ago upon which the new agreement was largely based. He said that in 1896, an agreement was signed between the Chinese government and the Russo-Asiatic Bank. China at the same time put up Taels 5,000,000 as shares in the bank. The profits and losses were to be shared by each party in proportion to their respective shares in the bank. By the preamble of this agreement China *"Confie la construction et exploitation de ce chemin de fer"* to the Russo-Asiatic Bank under certain conditions of which the following may be mentioned:

Art. 1. For the construction and exploitation of the railway, the Chinese Eastern Company shall be organized, of which the seal shall be issued by the Chinese government, the company's shares shall be sold only to Chinese and Russians, and the company's president shall be appointed by the Chinese government.

Art. 2. outlines the direction of the line.

Art. 3. specifies the date of beginning and finishing the work.

Art. 4. outlines the duties of the local Chinese officials in giving facilities to the hiring of laborers and in supplying for means of transportation of materials, etc.

Art. 5. stipulates that the railway and all its employes shall be protected by the Chinese government.

Art. 6. stipulates that all the land required by the railway shall be free from taxation. In the case of government land, it shall be granted to the railway free of charge, and in the case of private land, it shall be bought at a fair price. (Note.—Practically all the land traversed and used by the railway was government land and hence was granted to the railway free of charge).

Art. 7. permits all the railway materials to be free of taxes and duties.

Art. 8. gives Russia the right to transport troops on the railway through Chinese territory; but no troops shall stop en-route.

Art. 9. stipulates that all passengers shall bear Chinese passports without which nobody may enter Chinese territory.

Art. 10. provides for the free through-transit of goods and parcels.

Art. 11. provides that tariffs may be fixed by the company, Chinese official despatches may be transported free of charge and Chinese troops transported at half fare.

Art. 12. provides that the railway shall revert to China free of all charges eighty years from the day when construction is finished and traffic is begun. China may purchase the line thirty six years from the completion of construction upon payment of all the capital expenditures and debts of the railway. The profits of the railway, besides what is alloted to the shareholders, shall be applied to the redemption of the road. Upon the completion of construction and the commencement of traffic, the railway company shall pay to the Chinese government Taels 5,000,000.

"The above", pointed out Dr. Wang, "is the substance of the original agreement under which the railway was built and operated. It may be seen that: (1), the company is responsible to China as shown by the fact that the official seal of the company shall be issued by the Chinese government, that the shares of the railway shall by sold only to Chinese and Russians, and that the president of the company shall be appointed by the Chinese government; (2), that China has granted many great interests to the railway; (3), that China is entitled to possession of the road either automatically and free of charge on the expiration of 80 years or by redemption; (4), that practically China is entirely responsible for the profits and losses of the line, as is provided in Art. 12 that China shall have to pay all the debts and expenditures of the railway when she redeems the road and that the profits of the railway shall be applied to the redemption of the road in behalf of China."

In conclusion, the Associate Director of the Chinese Eastern railway explained why the new arrangements concerning the line made even at a time when Russia was engaged in her life and death struggle were so liberal.

"I wish," he said "to emphasize the fact that China and Russia, with their unparalleled long frontiers, must be on good terms with each other. Russia is bound to be a great nation. We Chinese want to take advantage of every occasion to prove to the Russians that we are good neighbors."

Peking, December 18th, 1920.

What is Democracy?

BY CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER[1]

The Nineteenth Century has been called "the Era of Democracy." At its beginning the world knew but two republics—one in Europe and one in America. At its close the entire western hemisphere, so far as independent, consisted of republics. The Twentieth Century and the world war have added many others. Every Continent, including Asia and Africa, now has its republics and of the world's more than fifty sovereignties, less than a third cling even to the title of monarchy. Indeed it is now the monarchies which may almost be counted on one's fingers. Even countries like Japan, which are farthest from democratic in their forms of government, are displaying what appear to the privileged classes alarming tendencies toward democracy. So the superficial democrat

"Surveys mankind from China to Peru"

and exclaims in the words of the Count of Monte Cristo

"The world is mine."

But the same great seer who gave currency to the proverb "all that glisters is not gold" also

1. Address before the Quest Society, Shanghai, Dec. 20, 1920.

embodied a profoundly philosophical thought into the query "What's in a name"? And even Alexander Hamilton observed:

"Though we cannot acquiesce in the political heresy of the poet, who says

'For forms of government, let fools contest.....
'That which is best administered, is best;

Yet we may safely pronounce, that the true test of a good government is its attitude and tendency to produce a good administration."[2]

If we are actually to measure the achievements of democracy we must not be misled by names or forms; we must probe deep for realities. It is not enough that a government may call itself "republican" or "democratic"; or that it has a written constitution, a president and a legislature. It might have all of these and still be an odious despotism. Who will say that Britain[3] is less "democratic" than Bolshevik Russia or that Norway, even with her king, is not more of a democracy[4] than Nicaragua?

MISCONCEPTIONS OF DEMOCRACY

That keen iconoclast, W. H. Mallock, declares:

"All current definitions of democracy err, even before they have been formulated, in a false assumption which precedes their formulation. They all assume that democracy is a system of government. This is precisely what, except in minute and primitive communities, democracy is not, never has been, and never can be. It is not, and never can be, a system of government at all. It is simply one element or principle out of two, the other being the principle of oligarchy, which two may indeed be combined in very various proportions, but neither of which alone will produce representative government, any more than saltpetre or charcoal by itself will constitute gunpowder."[6]

Another common misconception of democracy is thus described by the poet Lowell:

"It is supposed" he says[6] "to reduce all mankind to a dead level of mediocrity in character and culture, to vulgarize men's conceptions of life and therefore their code of morals, manners and conduct—to endanger the rights of property and possession."

This misconception I believe to be largely due to the misuse of the term "equality". The watchwords of the French Revolutionists were "Liberty, EQUALITY, Fraternity". Years previously the American Declaration of Independence had proclaimed that "all men are created *equal*".[7] But the word "equal", as here used, has a history which it is well to follow up if we would interpret it aright. Sir Henry Maine thought it derived from French sources.

"The American lawyers of the time, and particularly those of Virginia" he observes,[8] "appear to have possessed a stock of knowledge which differed chiefly from that of their English contemporaries by including much which could only have been derived from the legal literature of continental Europe. A very few glances at the writings of Jefferson will show how strongly his mind was affected by the semi-juridical, semipopular opinions which were fashionable in France; and we cannot doubt that it was sympathy with the peculiar ideas of the French jurists which led him and the other colonial lawyers who guided the course of events in America to join the specially French assumption that 'all men are born equal' with the assumption, more familiar to Englishmen, that 'all men are born free'[9] in the very first lines of their Declaration of Independence".

Foremost among those "French jurists" whom Jefferson and his associates may be supposed to have studied was Montesquieu[10] who said:

"All inequality in a democracy, ought to be derived from the nature of the democracy, and even from the principle of equality. For example, it may be apprehended that people who are obliged to ive by their labour would be too much impoverished by a public office, or neglect the duties attending it; that artisans would grow insolent; and that too great a number of freed-men would over-power the ancient citizens."[11]

But

"the word 'equality' for him evidently had no social signification. It meant rather equality of service to the country: that every one was held to the same amount of public duty, according to his means, and that every one was entitled to the same opportunities of taking part in the government."[12]

And for the original use of the term we must go far back of Montesquieu.

"There cannot, I conceive" says Maine[13] "be any question that to the assumption of a Law Natural we owe the doctrine of the fundamental equality of human beings. That 'all men are equal' is one of a large number of legal propositions which, in progress of time, have become political. The Roman jurisconsults of the Antonine era lay down that '*omnes homines natura aequales sunt*,'[14] but in their eyes this is strictly a juridical axiom. They intend to affirm that, under the hypothetical Law of Nature, and in so far as positive law approximates to it, the arbitrary distinctions which the (old) Roman Civil Law maintained between classes of persons, cease to have a legal existence."

MEANING OF "EQUALITY"

In its origin, then, this conception of "equality" was a legal conception and it has been carried forward into the Anglo-American legal system where it finds expression in the maxim "equality is equity." So the motto of one of the American Commonwealths (Nebraska) is "equality before the law". And such, it seems, was the significance attached to the term "equality" at the time, and among the framers of the famous Declaration.

"The state of the world in the eighteenth century" says Godkin,[15] "warrants the belief that what men meant by equality at that time was equality of burdens, the abolition of all exemptions from the common liabilities and of all privileges in running the race of life. This was really the kind of equality of which both the American and the French Revolutions were the expression in the beginning. I conclude this from the readiness in both, at the outset, to follow and obey men of mark; the recognition of the wider range of experience which education and property give one or may give him, and his generally greater fitness to lead in politics, which prevailed at that time. This was a characteristic in particular of the American Revolution."

2. The Federalist, No. LXVIII (Gideon's Ed. (1818) 427.
3. "The British Constitution, under whatever disguises of prudence or decorum is essentially democratic. England, indeed, may be called a monarchy with democratic tendencies; the United States a democracy with conservative instincts". Lowell, Democracy p. 14.
4. "It is not the fanatical propagandist of any creed or theory; nor does it proclaim itself the enemy of kings. It is the apostle of liberty, equality, and fraternity; but it is no more the high-priest of republicanism than of constitutional monarchy. It contracts no entangling alliances with any sect of theorists, dreamers, or philosophers." Albert Pike, Morals and Dogma, 153.
Compare, however, Emerson (1863):
God said 'I am tired of kings;
I suffer them no more;
Up to my ear the morning brings
The outrage of the poor.

I will never have a noble,
No lineage counted great;
Fishers and choppers and plowmen
Shall constitute a state.'
5. The Nineteenth Century (1916), 386.
6. Democracy, pp. 19, 20.
7. In the original draft of the Declaration, now preserved in the State Department, the words appear to have been first written "equal and *independent*"—a phrase taken from Locke's, Treatise on Government, which Leslie Stephen says "became the political Bible of the following century".
8. Ancient Law, (London, 1861), 95.
9. But this phrase is of equal antiquity with the other. At least as early as the Institutes of Justinian (lib. II, tit. II, (II)) we find the assertion, *jure enim naturali omnes homines ab initio liberi nascebantur.*
Cf. Grotius, Introduction to Dutch Jurisprudence, "through birth all men are equal."
10. The author most frequently quoted in the Federal Constitution, in 'The Federalist,' and in the debates in the State Conventions was Montesquieu. His *Esprit de Lois*, which appeared about the middle of the century, was an epoch-making work. Paul Janet in his *Histoire de la Science Politique*, says that it was beyond all doubt the greatest book of the eighteenth century. Burke called the author the greatest genius who had enlightened that age. These opinions were fully shared by the statesmen of the Revolution. Montesquieu is referred to by them as the oracle to be always consulted and cited. Like Voltaire, they regarded the '*Esprit des Lois*' as the *code de la raison et de la liberte*. They found it profitable for reproof, for doctrine, and for correction. Read the discussions in the Federal Convention and you encountor the thoughts and formulas of Montesquieu at every step." Brantly, Influence of European Speculation in the Formation of the Federal Constitution, Southern Law Review, VI, 359, 360,
11. Esprit des Lois, Liv. IV, ch. V.
12. Godkin, Some Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy, 31, 32.
13. Ancient Law, 92, 93.
14. The phrase appears in the Digest of Justinian (lib. I, tit. V (IV, I)
15. Some Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy, 30, 31.

John Adams [16] in speaking of the English Constitution, expressed his idea of equality as follows:

> "The Constitution is not grounded on 'the enormous faith of millions made for one.' It stands not on the supposition that kings are the favorites of heaven, that their power is more divine than the power of the people, and unlimited but by their own will and discretion. It is not built on the doctrine that a few nobles or rich commons have a right to inherit the earth, and all the blessings and pleasures of it; and that the multitudes, the millions, the populace, the vulgar, the mob, the herd, and the rabble, as the great always delight to call them, have no rights at all, and were made only for their use, to be robbed and butchered at their pleasure. No; it stands upon this principle, that the meanest and lowest of the people are, by the unalterable, indefeasible laws of God and nature, as well entitled to the benefit of the air to breathe, light to see, food to eat, and clothes to wear, as the nobles or the king. All men are born equal; and the drift of the British Constitution is to preserve as much of this equality as is compatible with the people's security against foreign invasions and domestic usurpation."

Now it is evident that the "equality" here meant is very different from the conception which would level all individuals in all repects and which occasionally finds utterance in the loose expression "one man is as good as another." [17] This is merely a vulgar misconception. For nothing is more obvious than inequalities among men—inequalities not alone of wealth and station and other artificial conditions, but not less marked in respect to natural endowment as regards physical vigor, intellectual equipment and moral fibre. He who asserts or demands equality in these particulars defies the facts of existence. [18]

But equality of legal right is not only practicable—it is essential to any system of administering legal justice. So equality of opportunity is a prime condition of social and economic justice. And it is equality in these senses that historic democracy stands for. Napoleon said that the French Revolution meant *la carriere ouverte aux talents*—the open path for merit. He was fond of saying that every soldier in his armies carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. And Emerson declared

> "The instinct of active, brave, able men thruout the middle class everywhere has pointed out Napoleon as the incarnate Democrat."[19]

The poet Lowell [20] paraphrased Napoleon's epigram by "calling democracy that form of society, no matter what its political classification, in which every man had a chance and knew it."

THE ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY

Rational democracy does not concern itself with chimerical schemes for the equal distribution of property (which if accomplished would scarcely last a day), nor for an artificial and forced levelling of social classes. Democracy's goal is attained when the humblest individual is assured, in the legal forum, the enforcement of all his rights and, in the domain of commerce and industry, a fair field and no favors. This is the historic position of democracy according to which it has a right to be judged by its critics. It is unfair to identify democracy with those political monstrosities which have flourished with mushroom growth in the aftermath of the world war. It was not to make safe such caricatures of democracy that millions of the flower of this generation were sacrificed. No, the acid test of democracy which must be applied to any government is its treatment of the individual. The government which respects and protects his rights is democratic whatever its label and the one which ignores him is despotic no matter how loud its protestations of devotion to liberty or how ostentatiously it flaunts the livery of republicanism.

Democracy, then. is neither a name nor a form; it is a condition. And a prime element of that conditition is the uniform recognition and impartial enforcement of the rights of the whole people. A government which accomplishes this may fairly be called "democratic" whatever title its chief public functionary happens to bear. In this respect a government is not unlike an individual. It is often said that one test of a man's character is found in his treatment not of his equals or superiors but of those whom he considers his inferiors. So in the last analysis a government is democratic or not according to the manner in which it deals with its humble and lowly.

The distinctive characteristic of the modern state is its recognition of the people as the true and rightful source of power. The old idea was that expressed in Louis XIV's famous *dictum—L'Etat c'est moi.* Put the notion which has taken hold of the modern world is that which William Penn uttered as long ago as 1676—"for we put the power in the people." [21] It formed the central thought of Locke's "Treatise on Government" (1690) and was reechoed less than a century later in the well known lines of Sir William Jones—a poet whose outspoken sympathies with their early struggles [22] and aspirations have endeared him to Americans as much as his brilliant Indian career earned him. the gratitude of his own countrymen—

> "What constitutes a state?
> Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
> Thick wall or moated gate;
> Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;
> Not bays and broad-armed ports,
> Where, laughing at the storm, strong navies ride;
> Not starred and spangled courts,
> Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.
> No—men, high-minded men,
> With powers as far above dull brutes endued
> In forest, brake, or den,
> As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude—
> Men who their duties know,
> But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain,
> Prevent the long-aimed blow,
> And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain.
> These constitute a state;
> And sovereign Law, that state's collected will,
> O'er thrones and globes elate,
> Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill".

16. Works.

17. Theodore Parker, one of the great American exponents of liberal thought, said that "Democracy meant not 'I'm as good as you are' but 'You're good as I am.'"

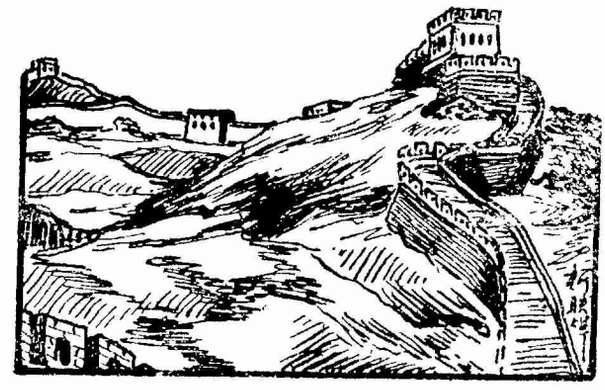
18. "Raçes of men differ widely. Men of the same race are unequal. In physique, we have giants and dwarfs, athletes and cripples, a Hercules and a hunchback; in mind, we have a Napoleon and a Louis, a Newton and an idiot; in morals, a Washington and an Arnold, a La Fayette and a Marat. In music, we find a genius for harmony, and another who can not distinguish one air from another; and so in poetry, art, science, philosophy, and statesmanship." Tucker on the Constitution.

19. Representative Men, 214.

20. Democracy, etc, 39.

21. See The People's Law, 179.

22. "In 1781 a young poet of the party, who afterwards became the great Sir William Jones, told how Truth, Justice, Reason, and Valour had all fled beyond the Atlantic to seek a purer soil and a more congenial sky". Lecky, England in the Eighteenth Century, Ch. XIII.



The Success of the Chinese Dollar

BY C. F. REMER

TWO currency problems have confronted China since the country began to take an interest in this matter. One of these problems is that of standardizing and unifying China's currency and the other is that of devising the best plan to meet the difficulty that arises because China uses silver while most of the nations she trades with use the gold standard.

As in so many other things, the mind of the intelligent observer from the West has leaped ahead of the thousand practical difficulties presented by such a combination of complex difficulties. Dr. Jenks, for example, and Dr. Vissering, to mention two of the men who have advised the Chinese government on matters of currency, attacked both of these problems at once. There has recently been a tendency to attack them one at a time.

The recent proposals of the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce, a proposal first made in 1919 and repeated in the recent 1920 meeting, is evidence of this tendency. This proposal is for the unification and standardization of China's currency. It says nothing about the difficult and equally important problem of the gold standard, or the gold exchange standard. A similar proposal was made by the Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association in 1917. These proposals were presented to the Chinese government by Sir John Jordan after the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce in 1919 and were given his warmest support. The Chinese government has, in turn, taken steps to put them into effect, so that it may now be taken for granted that the problem of Chinese currency reform will be considered, for the present, from the point of view of unification of the currency.

A uniform currency is a desirable thing because it saves time and trouble. Just as money in itself is a trouble-saving device, so the money system that saves more time and trouble by being uniform is to be preferred to one that saves less. Professor Carver has pointed out that a lesson may be learned from this and applied in business. Standardized coins, he points out, pass by count and are accepted on grade and reputation. By a similar process of standardization other commodities may increase in salability. Goods graded and packed in convenient and well-known packages sell without the long and argumentative inspection characteristic of the Chinese market.

So late as the year 1908, H. B. Morse, the author of "The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire" expresses no hope that the problem of uniform coinage would be either easily or quickly solved in China. "At the top of the Chinese currency system," said Morse, "is the tael (call it the ounce and it will be better realized), in which payments are made in precisely the same way that delivery is taken of a lot of silver bars. Then comes the dollar, which, though a coin, is nowhere legal tender, and of which the specimens from the Chinese mints are inscribed, not generally dollar or *yuan*, but merely 72 hundredths of a tael; though so inscribed, dollars of silver are nowhere fixed in terms of taels of silver, but are quoted at rates which vary from day to day according to the demand and supply, fluctuating within a range of six or more per cent." The dollar was thus far from being a standard and universally accepted coin and Morse believed that every vested interest would oppose the introduction of uniformity.

Today we see a great change from the conditions pictured by Morse. The Chinese dollar has come into its own. A writer in the *British Chamber of Commerce Journal* (Shanghai) estimated that in the six months ending in October, 1919, fifteen million taels of silver had gone from Shanghai to Nanking, seven million taels to Hankow, and six million taels to Tientsin. ". . . it has been", says the writer, "to coin dollars that the bulk of this metal has left Shanghai. The demand for it has been not just a demand for silver, but a demand for currency in the foreign sense of the term." It is estimated that in November, 1920 about two and a half million taels of silver were sent from Shanghai and most of this, it is supposed, has found its way to the mint.

The writer mentioned above calls attention to the fact that one of the largest of the British missionary bodies was at the time of waiting considering keeping all its accounts in dollars.

The most recently reorganized of the Chinese revenue services, the Salt Administration, has not adopted the tael. "In the Salt Administration, "said one of its officials recently, "we don't know what a tael is."

What Morse did not expect to see for many years, if, indeed, he ever expected to see it, is well under way after a comparatively few years. The Chinese are learning to use and to like a uniform and coined currency,

Chinese dollars have become so plentiful that they have been recognized in the Shanghai money market. In ordinary cash transactions in the shops of Shanghai the Chinese dollar has to a large extent taken the place of the Mexican. It ought by now to become the practice of those who are writing about China to use the phrase "Chinese currency" after the word dollars and not the word "Mexican". To say, as a recent writer does, that the investment in a mill near Hankow is two million dollars Mex. is surely uncalled for, and is likely to confuse the reader at home.

The Chinese dollar has made a sure place for itself and it seems now to be threatening the supremacy of the Kuping tael for Chinese government accounts and of the Shanghai tael as the currency of account in China's chief port for foreign trade.

The steps that must be taken to make the Chinese dollar supreme are such as to insure to Chinese merchants and banks an absolutely and uniform coinage. When these steps are taken it will be only a few years at the longest before the Chinese dollar becomes the freely coined, standard legal tender of China, and the tael a thing of the past.

When this change has been accomplished. then the problem of the relation between China, a silver-standard country, and the gold-standard countries of the world may be taken up with some hope of arriving at a practical solution. This problem involves as great practical difficulties and greater difficulties of principle than does the problem of the unification of the currency, but it seems that for the present it need not be seriously considered. The gold-standard, or the gold-exchange standard, is not a present problem because of the uncertain state of the gold currencies of Western Europe and because the time has gone by when China could have built up a gold reserve in New York or London by the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of silver, If China had been in a position to make even a small loan to the Allies during the war she might have done something with this side of her currency problem. But this side exists and is of importance. It must

not be forgotten. The swiftness of the change since Morse wrote his "Trade and Administration" is cause for thought. It may be that within ten or twenty years the gold-standard, or the gold exchange standard will be contemplated as a possibility just as today there is the possibility of the early passing of the tael.

The Sugar Industry of China

BY GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD

The Chinese were producing sugar at the dawn of history and the main districts where it was grown are known as the eight Chows; Changchow, in Fukien province; Hwei-chow, in Anhwei province; Chaochow, Chuenchow, Kwangchow, Shaochow, and Lienchow, in Kwan-tung province; and what is now known as Formosa. In modern times sugar cane has been cultivated in Szechuen, Kuangsi, Kiangsi Chekiang, Honan, and Yunnan. These six provinces with those of Fukien and Kwang-Tung, comprise the eight sugar provinces in which the eight Chow sugar districts were the largest producers. In more recent years the importations of foreign sugars have increased to such an extent that the local sugar production has materially declined. The chief sources of supply at the present time, exclusive of North Manchuria, where an effort is being made to raise beet sugar, are: Chayang, Tenghai, Haiyang, Chiehyang, and Puning, in Kwang-Tung province; Haiteng, Tungan, Hsienyu, Lengchi, in Fukien province; and Neikiang, Tzetung, Tzeyang, and Chuyang, in Szechuen province.

Data as to the exact quantity produced annully are difficult to obtain, but it is estimated that the production at the present time approximates 350,000 short tons, as against 400,000 to 500,000 short tons forty or fifty years ago. The greatest production at the present time is said to be in the rich but isolated Szechuen province, where over 133,000 short tons are raised annually. Most of this is consumed locally, as the expenses of exportation, owing to the difficulties of transportation and the high internal revenue taxes collected at the numerous "likin" stations, prohibit the marketing of this sugar outside of the district. Next comes the province of Kwang-Tung, producing 100,000 short tons, followed by Fukien with an annual production of about 35,000 short tons. In the districts of Kuangsi, Kiangsi, Yunnan, and Kweichow, approximately 65,000 short tons are cropped annually.

The sugar industry of China fifty years ago was very prosperous, the country ranking with India, Java, the Philippines, and Cuba as among the four great sugar producing countries of the world. Not only local demands were supplied, but a relatively large quantity was exported to foreign countries, amounting in 1884 to 100,000 short tons. Since the development of the European beet sugar industry, however, China has practically fallen out of the race, so that today eleven other countries surpass her in the production of sugar. Formosa, after passing under the sovereignty of Japan over twenty years ago, now produces almost as much sugar as China.

The sugar now exported from China is sent from the interior provinces to Hongkong and Shanghai to be refined, in which form most of it is returned to interior points north or south of provinces where it is produced. It is stated that such shipments vary in quantities from 6,500 to 20,000 short tons per annum, of which about nine-tenths are returned to the interior as refined sugar. The importations of foreign sugar into China have increased rapidly. The northern part of the country imports sugar from Japan while the southern part draws upon the Philippines and Java. Though reliable statistics are difficult to obtain, it has been estimated that the importations of raw sugar into Hongkong amount to 1,000,000 bags yearly (1 bag equals 100 pounds). Some of this sugar is refined and shipped to the interior of China and some to foreign ports. Twenty years ago China's importations of sugar amounted to but from 65,000 to 135,000 tons, while in recent years they have increased to 325,000 tons, in 1913 approximating 500,000 tons.

Failing to note the rapid development which followed the introduction of the beet sugar industry into Western Europe, the conservative Chinese producers, instead of maintaining their place in the foreign market, found their own very largely preempted by foreign sugars of a superior quality. Another cause of the decline in Chinese sugar production was the imposition of an import tax of 5 per cent on all foreign goods to provide the means for indemnifying the losses the nationals of foreign governments sustained during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. When foreign sugars have paid this import tax and the inland transit dues of two and a half per cent additional, they can be transported to any place in the interior of China without payment of any of the internal taxes and incurring the incidental vexatious delays to which native sugars are subjected in transportation over long distances by rivers or canals to seaports and then by rivers and canals to their final distination in provinces which do not grow sugar cane. In addition to the delays, the local taxations at the frequent likin stations become so exhorbitant that the Chinese sugar is unable to meet the competition of foreign sugars which, after paying the seven and a half per cent tax upon entry into the country, may be shipped to any part of China without being subjected to the likin taxes and the incidental annoyances.

So long as China continues to manufacture an inferior quality of sugar and is handicapped with limited transportation facilities and innumerable interior taxation stations, it will be impossible for the country to attain the position in the world's sugar market which it lost.

On the basis of statistics obtainable, which credit China with an annual production of some 350,000 tons of sugar and an importation of 450,000 tons, it appears that but 800,000 tons are consumed annually by 400,000,000 people. Though undoubtedly a great many of the inhabitants of China have never used sugar except in very small quantities, this low per capita consumption of four pounds annually is somewhat misleading, in view of the fact that many Chinese satisfy their demands for sweets through syrups made from sorghum and other sources, such as honey. By way of comparison, from 65,000,000 to 75,000,000 Japanese consume 500,000 tons of sugar a year.

Efforts for some time have been made to produce beet sugar on an extensive scale in Manchuria. There are many reasons to explain the lack of success to date, but the main one seems to be that the transitory period between very hot summers and severly cold winters is so short that the favorable long autumn of Western Europe, so essential to successful beet culture and manufacture, is absent. Under such climatic conditions the yields will be low and the expense of harvesting and manufacturing relatively much greater than they are in Western Europe. Investigations and experiments are now

being made in the Shangtung district to determine whether or not beet sugar can be profitably raised in that district.—*U. S. Commerce Reports.*

Kingtehchen, the Porcelain City

BY JOHN KNIGHT SHRYOCK

TWO days from Jao Chow, up the North River, lies Kingtehchen, the Porcelain City of China. It would be difficult to imagine a more delightful way of spending a vacation than in idling along this small, winding stream, through the rich scenery of Kiangsi Province. Your boat is flat-bottomed, built to go against the current and against a head wind. It is pulled by coolies who walk along the towpath at the river's edge. The countryside seen on either hand more than makes up for the discomfort of sleeping on hard boards in crowded quarters and, unless you have been thoughtful enough to bring a supply of your own, of eating wretched-food. This part of Kiangsi is a continuous garden. Here the river is lined with shade trees; the finest among them are camphors, hundreds of years old. It is strange to see so many trees left standing; but these trees are doubtless the homes of tree-spirits and as such must be spared. Sometimes the way lies through woodland. As you travel farther up the river, the current becomes swifter and hills appear. White temples shine through the trees, gracing the eminences, and beside the towpath there are many shrines dedicated to earth-or tree-gods. Often there are peasants burning incense and fire-crackers before them.

Evidences of the existence of Kingtehchen appear twenty miles below the city. The bed of the river is carpeted with broken crockery and all kinds of debris from the kilns, especially the round white disks on which the pottery is placed for burning. By the time the smokestacks and temples come into view, the high banks flash color in the sun like a long strip of aimless mosaic.

The city itself, which has been the center of the porcelain industry from the time of the T'ang emperors, is built on the waste-heaps of generations. Some years ago a company financed by Japanese attempted to set up an electric plant, but, after digging through sixteen feet of debris, gave up the attempt as too expensive. Even the foundations of the houses are made of a kind of concrete in which pottery is used to stiffen the clay. It is amusing to see bits of bowls and spoons protruding from the walls.

Nearly everything and everybody in Kingtehchen are involved in the making of porcelain. Of the 300,000 people who crowd into the city during the busy season of the summer, at least 200,000 are connected with the principal industry or with contributory trades, such as basket-weaving and box-making. In the floating population, all China is represented, with an especially large delegation from the province of Hupeh.

In spite of being the second city of the province in population, Kingtehchen ranks only as a small town. It has no city wall, and until recently the magistrate in charge did not even reside there—a fact that may account for its progressiveness. The city boasts a very creditable public park, a museum and unusually good restaurants, one of which serves foreign meals. Most noticeable of all, there are no beggars on the streets; for they are all sent to the poor-house and made to work.

The most striking feature of the city, seen from a distance, is its bevy of smoke-stacks, each pouring forth a cloud of black smoke. Some of them are sixty feet high. Especially at night, when the glowing chimneys make the city as weirdly beautiful as an American steel plant, the kilns of Kingtehchen are an impressive sight. There are 125 kilns in all; but ten of them are at present inactive. The question of obtaining fuel has become an acute problem. Of the 105 kilns at present active, ninety-five burn wood and twenty burn straw. Coal cannot be used, for it turns the porcelain yellow; straw is suitable only for coarse work; wood alone, and only certain varieties, can be relied upon to give a satisfactory flame. I saw in use a kind of pine that burned very fiercely and was soon consumed. The neighboring hills have long since been deforested and the fuel is brought from an ever-increasing circle, the present radius of which is a hundred miles. Wood is so scarce that there is a city regulation against using it anywhere except in the kilns. Still, there is no adequate attempt at reforestation,

In Kingtehchen there are approximately 2,000 manufacturers of porcelain, 1,500 artists' shops, and about 200 firms that handle the business of ordering, selling and shipping. The factories are mostly small, sometimes merely a family working in the home. Each factory usually makes only some certain kind of porcelain or some one article, such as teapots or rice-bowls. A single kiln, as a rule under independent management, burns the porcelain of more than ten factories.

In every street the houses and shops are full of crockery in various stages of development, and in the alleys one constantly meets men carrying on their shoulders long boards on which are a dozen or more fresh clay dishes that they are taking to have glazed and dried, There is a story that, formerly, when these men met a stranger whose clothes showed him to be a man of means, they would deliberately stumble against him, drop their burden and then compel him to pay an extravagant price for the broken ware; but city officials have put a stop to this profitable trick.

One street contains nothing but porcelain shops; but the best work cannot be purchased there. Prices are very low, but most of what is shown is poor. Still, a defective but perfectly serviceable bowl can be bought for a tenth of a cent, and I saw teacups of the "rice pattern" sold at three coppers apiece.

Through the kindness of Mr. T'sen, of the American Church Mission, and of Mr. Yao, the manager of the concern, I was allowed to visit the works of the Kiangsi Porcelain Company, the largest single factory in Kingtehchen, and to take photographs of the processes. This company, of comparatively recent origin, has a capital of $300,000 and is owned by a stock company in which many leading officials, including the governors of several provinces, have shares. It manufactures all the standard varieties of porcelain and, since it has two kilns of its own, the processes can all be carried on within its own walls, from the mixing of the clay to the final decoration and burning.

Of the four hundred employes, many are highly skilled workmen, especially one hundred of them who were in the Imperial Potteries until the Revolution robbed them of their jobs. The artists receive about five dollars a day, and the shapers of clay, the next in grade, one dollar. Such wages seem absurdly small; yet in a country where a single man can live comfortably on ten dollars a month, they are not bad, especially when it is considered that the company gives board and lodging. The men appeared to be

good-natured and satisfied. Though they set their own hours and stop work when they please, I imagine that, in spite of their freedom, the majority are quite regular. Since the work is piecework, the artists and craftsmen whose work does not depend upon that of others, can do as much or as little as they wish. Most of the men come from outside Kingtehchen and are under a four-month contract. As is usual with Chinese craftsmen, they are organized in guilds. Apprentices are taken in at as early an age as six years.

In the open wooden sheds where the earlier stages of the work are performed, we saw the clays mixed with water in large tubs. Half-naked coolies danced slowly on the mixture; the clay oozing between their toes was smooth, soft and a beautiful creamy white—the hands itched to mold it. The clay comes from localities around Poyang Lake, where it lies very near the surface of the ground. It is shipped to Kingtehchen in bricks of ordinary size, each bearing the stamp of the district from which it was brought. There are about fifteen kinds of clay, divided into two general classes—soft clays, which can be kneaded, and hard clays, which must be pulverized. These are called the "bones" and the "flesh," the one giving hardness to the finished product, the other, resiliency. The finer clays are mixed with a large percentage of water to form the glaze, which is put on as a liquid. So far as possible, the formulas for mixing clays and glazes are kept secret.

After the clay has been properly mixed, it is carried to the potter to be shaped, dried, scraped and glazed. For some objects molds are used. The potters, like the mixers, work in sheds built around courts, one court filled with plates, another with vases, another with tea-cups, and so on. Everywhere is scaffolding, across which are placed boards loaded with the drying crockery. Boards, scaffolding, floor and walls are covered with clay-dust. The rows of clean, yellowish white vessels look like roosting birds. In a long line under the shed sit the workmen. The potter bends over his wheel much as his ancestors must have done in bygone dynasties, and swiftly the bowls and cups take form under his delicate fingers. Usually each man's trade descends from father to son for generations, little or no change being made in the transmission.

The procedure varies with the different varieties of porcelain. In the case of the familiar blue-and-white, the design and color—a dark green before burning—are put on before the glaze, This process is called "underglazing". With other colors, the pieces are glazed and burnt, then decorated and burnt again. No piece is placed in the kiln more than three times for fear of cracking. The method of glazing depends on the shape of the piece. Sometimes the objects are dipped into the liquid; sometimes the glaze is poured on the vessel; sometimes it is blown through a bamboo pipe. After glazing, the clay takes on a darker tint of yellow, but it changes in the burning to a hard white.

When the glaze has dried sufficiently, the kiln is prepared. The pottery is placed on ash-sprinkled, round white disks set in porous earthenware cylinders so big that the ware does not touch the sides. Since the dried clay crumbles and breaks easily, placing it in the cylinders is a delicate operation. Two strings are looped around the vessel, and with their aid it is gently lowered into position on the disk; then the strings are withdrawn. The kilns are about fifty feet long by twelve feet broad, with a full arched roof eight feet from the floor. At one end is a round chimney, the width of the kiln at its base but tapering considerably toward the top. Several layers of bricks form the body; the chimney, however, is built of a single layer. The end of the kiln where the fire is made is some ten feet higher than the end where the vessels stand, so that the flames shoot downward through the piles of porcelain-laden trays and up the chimney, the top of which is cut off at an angle of forty-five degrees to increase the draft. A kiln is used for sixty burnings a year and is then rebuilt.

When everything is ready for the firing, the end of the kiln is walled up, leaving an opening about two feet square for draft and fuel. For twenty-four hours wood must be supplied continuously; a big kiln uses 150,000 pounds a day. The fire is very fierce, causing a temperature of from 1,600° to 2,000°. Seven hours are allowed for the cooling; but the actual length of time that the pieces remain in the furnace varies with the weather. At the far top of the kiln and in the chimney are holes a foot square, into which a man, who acts as a human thermometer, looks to determine the heat. His method is simple. He spits into the hole, and, if the spit turns to steam, the temperature is not sufficient. When the heat is so great that the saliva is shot back at him with a little explosion, everything is all right.

Of the porcelain put into the kiln, an average of one-third is spoiled in the burning. After cooling, the remaining two-thirds go to the artists. Men who sit at long benches with models before them decorate the common pieces, but the real artists, who put designs on the good work, are at separate desks with no one near to disturb them.

We saw a number of men in different rooms, mixing colors in large mortars. A large quantity of cheap foreign coloring, Japanese especially, is used; but the best and most durable colors, such as the Yunnan blue, come from China. I believe these native colors are all of mineral composition; but most color formulas, like those for clays and glazes, are secret, especially those used in making imitations of old porcelain. The manager told us quite frankly that much counterfeiting of antique vessels was done at Kingtehchen. The fraud is very profitable but very difficult. For obvious reasons no pseudo-antique pieces were on exhibition; nor were we allowed to see their manufacture. After being decorated, the better porcelain is again burned in a smaller kiln.

For manufacturing purposes porcelain is divided into three kinds: simple, round pieces such as bowls, plates and cups, which are shaped on the wheel; objects manufactured in a single piece, but too complicated to be turned on a wheel; and objects made in separate parts, which are afterward assembled. Making the "rice pattern" is an interesting process. Before the glaze is put on, a design of small holes the size and shape of a grain of rice is cut into the clay and the holes are afterwards covered with several glazes. There is a story that in the days of Emperor Kang Hsi precious stones were ground into the coloring to give it the unusual tints which mark the procelain of that period. Modern artists, however, imitate the precious ware well enough to delude foreign buyers without using such costly materials.

Another interesting process is that of putting Chinese characters on porcelain. Since the technique is different from that of writing on paper or silk, a good writer on porcelain may be a mediocre one on paper and vice versa. Like the decorating, the writing is done with a brush and, on objects with a first-class glaze, only by the best artists. A modern trick is to cover poor clay with the best glaze. The

product is, of course, much cheaper than porcelain made of better clay and is little below the best grades in appearance, but is not durable.

In the exhibition rooms I saw many very beautiful (if openly modern) examples of the company's art. The last places I visited were the storerooms, where the finished work is piled, row on row, between slightly slanting wooden supports. In the dim light I could make out huge piles of dishes that reached to the ceiling, plate upon plate, until the mind refused to estimate the number. It was a sight to give a dish-washer nervous prostration. The sunlight from the doorway, blazing a path through the dust, flashed on the white glaze and brightened out of the darkness successive layers of blue.

Near the factory of the Kiangsi Porcelain Company are the remains of the old Imperial Potteries, now used as the residence of an official. In the days of the Empress, 800 men employed here to fashion the "Imperial Ware". So highly were the workmen regarded that musicians played to them as they worked. An imposing gateway before the grass-covered courts is, however, the only reminder of the former magnificence of the factory. When the late Yuan Shih-kai aspired to the throne, his plans had matured so far as to include the restoration of these Imperial Potteries and the order of a large quantity of royal porcelain. Alas for the industry! He failed, and the project was abandoned.

The business of Kingtehchen is estimated by the revenue officials at about $4,000,000 a year, but since porcelain is taxed by weight and not by quality, the estimate of $6,000,000, given by the president of the Chamber of Commerce, is probably more nearly correct.

All branches of the business are under the strictest regulation. For instance, some articles may be produced only by members of a certain class, which controls a kind of patent or right it would be very dangerous to infringe upon. The city is a bad place for strangers. A visitor who has no one to sponsor him and no letters of recommendation can do no business—indeed, he can hardly live. There is not even a decent hotel, for the 2,000 or more buyers live in the quarters of the provincial guilds or in the exchange houses. There are no foreigners residing in the city except the Roman Catholic priest, a Frenchman, who was away at the time of my visit.

In the good old days the owners of kilns and factories were magnates who would never deign to solicit business. Buyers saw only underlings and were not even asked to drink tea. A good deal of the old tradition survives; but western selling methods are slowly creeping in. In 1915 the Chamber of Commerce exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where they were awarded a gold medal.

Little capital is required for most of the porcelain work; even to build and run a kiln requires only from $3,000 to $10,000, depending on the size of the kiln. Modern methods and modern economies are non-existent. Though the potters' wheels could be run very easily by a single belt, and a modern furnace would make possible much higher temperatures, the processes are carried on much as they were in the T'ang dynasty. Practically the only recent changes have been the use of molds and of inverted flames in the kiln, and the blowing on of the glaze.

At present Kingtehchen communicates with the outside world only by the river route. After the completion of the railway the industry should experience a great development. Old methods and poor transportation are hindrances to development, it is true; but the worst obstacle is the *likin*—the customs tax which must be paid in shipping goods from one province to another. This is the curse of Chinese trade and little progress can be made until it is abolished.

Viewed from an artistic point of view the future of the porcelain industry is uncertain. The manager of the Kiangsi Company told me that there is practically no market for new designs; everything must be made in imitation of old, familiar patterns. Accordingly, since the Kingtehchen factories do nothing but fill the orders, the chance for creative genius is at present very small. Another hindrance to artistic progress is the increasing taste of the Chinese for foreign styles. European or Japanese trash is more easily sold than beautiful native work. Perhaps the boycott and a growing national consciousness will give the ancient industry new impetus, artistic as well as material, and remote, old-world Kingtehchen, its isolation removed and its handicaps overcome, will be a great industrial city in a renewed and developed country.—*Asia.*

Who's Who in China

General Ho Fung-lin, who was appointed Defense Commissioner of Sunkiang and Shanghai, in December, 1920, was born at Pingyin, Shantung, in 1873.

After studying in the lower schools of his native province, General Ho determined to enter military service. Like many other notable civil and military officials of the nation of China, he received his education at Peiyang College. His aptitude won recognition and following his graduation he was placed as a military tutor under the late Yuan Shih-k'ai during the time the latter was training his modern forces at Siaotsan, Chihli.

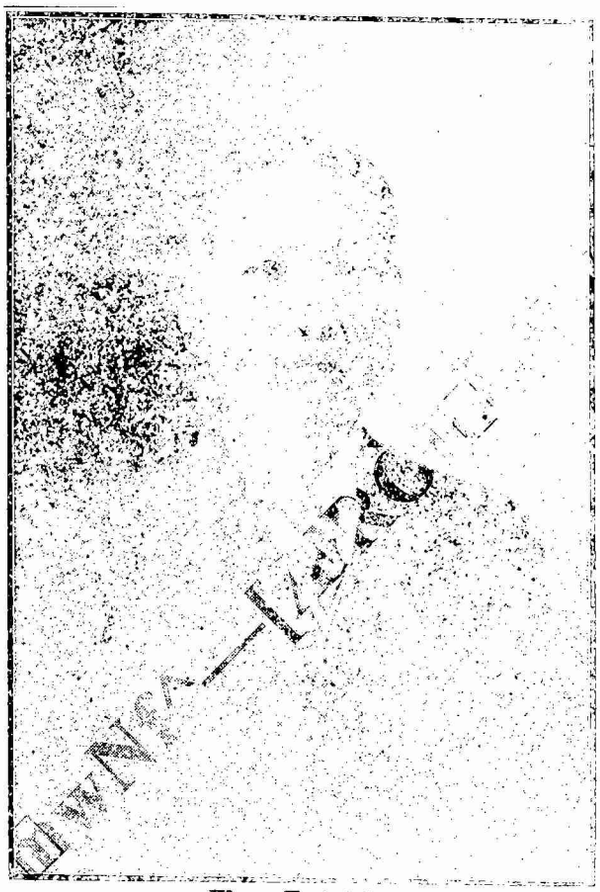
In the first year of the Republic, General Ho was appointed a Brigade Commander and received

honorable mention in military dispatches for his services during the battles of Wuchang and Nanking.

He accompanied General Yang Shan-teh, late Tuchun of Chekiang province, on his expedition to the South in the second year of the Republic and served with him as commandant of forces at Sunkiang. For his ability and deportment as an officer, he was later promoted to the position of Military Commissioner of Ningpo and Taichow, Chekiang.

General Ho was made acting Defense Commissioner of Shanghai and Sunkiang when General Lu Yung-hsiang was promoted to the Tuchunship of Chekiang province, and his successful discharge of the duties assigned won for him the permanent occupancy of the position, the confirmation of which came late in 1920.

The life of General Ho has been one of service, he having been mentioned a number of times in military orders and dispatches for his loyalty and heroic conduct. His troops are widely known for the excellence of their discipline. His handling of the position which he now occupies during his tenure of office as acting Defense Commissioner in a number of trying incidents in the districts of Shanghai and Sunkiang have won for him the friendship and praise of foreigners and Chinese alike.



Wang Ta-hsieh,
Chairman of the Five Northern Provinces' Famine Relief Association.

Mr. Wang, who is one of the two chairmen of the Famine Relief Association for the Five Northern Provinces, the other being Hsiung Hsi-ling, was born at Hangchow, Chekiang in 1858. He is a Chinese scholar of great literary attainments, having successfully passed the examinations for the equivalent degree of M. A. in the Manchu dynasty.

He was a junior secretary in the Tsungli Yamen. In 1902 he was appointed superintendent of Chinese students in Japan. In September of 1903 he became Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1904 he was appointed Superintendent of Chinese students in Europe, and after staying there for one year, returned to China to resume his connection with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In September of 1905 he was appointed Chinese Minister to Great Britain. The following year he became Vice-President of the Waiwupu or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1907 he was sent to England as a special commissioner to study the British constitution.

Upon his return from Great Britain, he was appointed Vice-President of the Ministry of Communications in August of 1908. In May of 1910 he was appointed Chinese Minister to Japan. On September 11, 1913 he was appointed by the Republican government the Minister of Education. In July of 1917 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's cabinet which was organized soon after the overthrow of General Chang Hsun's monarchical movement. He resigned from this position seven months later.

Shortly before the holding of the Peace Conference in Europe, Mr. Wang was appointed by the President to be chairman of the commission to study China's foreign relationship and to prepare China's case for the Peace Conference. In the Autumn of 1920 he was elected one of the chairmen of the Famine Relief Association for the Five Northern Provinces to relieve the famine suffering population of Chihli, Shantung, Honan and two other provinces.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Military Weakness Our National Danger

From the "Chicago Tribune"

The United States has allowed its defenses to break down again. It is a part of its tradition to do so, after a war, and in following this tradition it has had some very bad slumps in the past. The present reaction from the war is at a bad time and the American mood is a dangerous one.

The United States is not so free from troubles and so out of possible danger that it can afford its complete lack of preparations. Americans should look at their prospects and their future seriously and, without scaring themselves, admit the existence of conditions even if the facts are unpleasant.

We cannot afford to ignore the gravity of our relations with Japan. The principal issue, now acute again, is one of long standing, and several earnest efforts in diplomacy to find a solution of it have not been successful. That is evident because the Japanese never were more irritated than they are now by California exclusion acts. The country cannot control California action, but will support that state. We feel that California is doing what any state would do and what any nation would do, but the tone of Japanese comment, even when it endeavors to remain friendly and considerate, is serious, and when it is candid it is alarming.

Japan is getting into the mood which makes war possible, and it must be remembered that the Japanese

did not suffer any military weakening from the war. They are practical realists and their policy will be developed with relation to American strength or weakness.

With the Japanese our weakness will make trouble for us. It is provocative. It strengthens Japan's purposes. It intensifies her demands upon the United States. The condition of our army and navy has effect upon Japan's attitude towards the United States.

If the Japanese decide that war is the only method by which they can determine questions with us, it will be because they think the condition of the United States permits a war to be fought successfully where and how they intend to fight it.

The American carrying trade is being subjected to series of irritating, unfriendly acts in Japanese ports which reveal the extent to which the Japanese resent American activities. The new shipping law for the Philippines has aggravated this. There are causes of irritation aside from the exclusion of Japanese, which is the gravest issue.

Americans may not know it or they may be indifferent to the fact, but the United States and Japan are on very bad terms and they are becoming worse. We have nothing to gain in a war with Japan. Japan has something to gain in a war with the United States. The war would be complete folly for the United States, but we may not be able to avoid it.

Our protection must be the protection of an adequate military system. The lack of it is our danger.

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

The Cruelty of the Japanese Soldiers

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

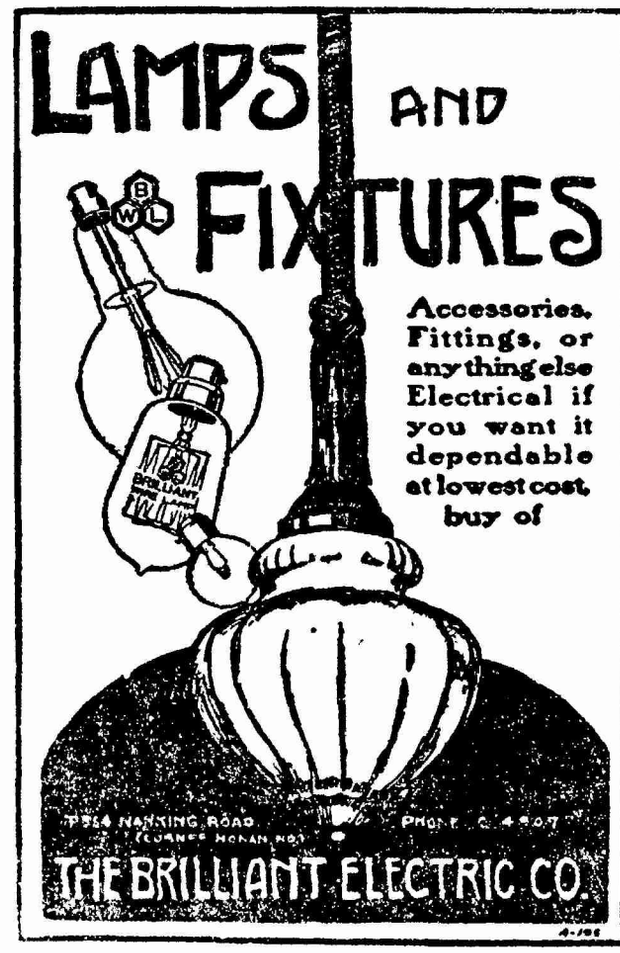
The Japanese soldiers in Kirin province have committed many inhuman acts against the Chinese. We have seen accounts of them in the press. A recent telegram from Chang Tso-ling reports that the Chinese at I-mien Poo have been brutally massacred by Japanese soldiery. According to this information, one hundred and seventy men were beheaded and more than sixty men had their ears cut off.

We do not know the reason for these acts but the cruelty of the Japanese is most clearly expressed. They have taken the Chinese just as oxen, horses or other animals and insulted them and killed them as they pleased. It enrages everyone whose arteries run with red blood.

The withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Hungchun has been under consideration for a long time but without result. The Japanese charge that the Chinese officials are unable to maintain order in the region. Yet nothing is said about the inhuman acts and cruelty of their own soldiers.

The Peking government must take steps at once to outline their position strongly in negotiations with the Japanese for the withdrawal of their troops from Hungchun. Chang Tso-ling is the head of the three provinces and he must fulfill his duty to the people.

Chang is, too, a friend of Japan and the Japanese have shown a similar friendship to him in this territory. Chang cannot be easy in his own mind under such conditions. People will say: "Is a great general's dignity to be used only to horrify his countrymen. Has he no courage to face the foreign agression?"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Self Assertion

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The Cantonese merchants have decided to maintain the value of their now depreciated banknotes by their own actions. In our opinion, if the Chinese people wish to live in their own country from now on they must take the same attitude as that now adopted by the Cantonese merchants in maintaining their currency. We should act for ourselves and not demand or rely upon the officials for such movements.

We must remember that the present officials of both the North and South are equally unwilling to take any of the affairs of the people into consideration—and they are unable to do so if willing.

For this reason, it has become necessary for the people of every province to rely upon themselves and to act for themselves if they wish to protect their families and their lives, without any thought of asking help from others. When the end has been reached, the people then will be the true patriots of an awakening nation and can live in real happiness and peace. Self assertion first, seeking for outside assistance is useless.

Question of Resuming Russo-Chinese Trade Relations

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

After a series of negotiations over the problem of resuming trade relations with Russia, the Waichiaopu has reached a stage of satisfactory understanding with the Russian representatives on the subject. The ten articles regarded as the main features of the negotiations are, to our mind, of fundamental importance. The last three articles are particularly consistent with the principles of equality which

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FOR

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must govern all relations between civilized nations. The case of the demarcation of boundaries which was decided between China and Russia with Mongolia as a third party was, with some other unjust conditions, imposed upon China because the Russian imperial house was bringing its pressure to bear upon the weakness of China. It is, therefore, satifactory to note that suitable adjustments have been provided for in the new commercial treaty between the two countries.

In view of her liberation from the despotic rule of the Czars, Russia has everything to gain by adopting a broad-minded policy in her diplomatic relations with other countries, and following the safe principles of world equity. We venture to hope that the conditions of the new treaty which aims at arriving at a much needed adjustment rather than taking advantage of Russia's weakness in any way, will meet with the genuine welcome of the Russian government and that it will consolidate the friendship between the two peoples.

[Note: The principal conditions of the new commercial treaty between China and Russia, as reported in the "*Shun Pao*" are as follow:—(1) China to redeem the Chinese Eastern railway; (2) the ministers and consuls of the two countries to be treated on a basis of equality; (3) the people of the two countries to be treated on the same basis as that of the subjects of the most favoured nations; (4) the regulations hitherto enforced in regard to payment of taxes on goods, to be observed; (5) Russian garrisons to be permanently withdrawn from China; (6) Russia to abandon in perpetuity rights of extra-territoriality; (7) the two countries to exchange fugitive offenders; (8) all pacts secretly entered into between Russia and Mongolia to be nullified; (9) the former Russo-Chinese agreement regarding demarcation of boundaries to be cancelled and a new surveying committee to be formed to adjust the boundarise so that all land encroached upon will be restored to China; (10) all former Russo-Chinese treaties to be cancelled, and any important condition that is consistent with the principles of international justice to be embodied in the new treaty.—F. Z.]

The New Civil Governor of Kiangsu

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The position of the civil governor of Kiangsu was offered Wang Hu several months ago when the mandate gazetting his appointment was issued. The offer was repeatedly declined. However, in compliance with the persistent entreaties of the representatives sent from Kiangsu, Wang Hu has arrived at Nanking at last. It is good news inasmuch as Wang enjoys a first class reputation. But we are by no means sure that he will not meet with objections from the civil and military officials at Nanking. Given adequate support by the people of Kiangsu, there is every hope that the administrative situation of the province will improve.

The simple frugality of Wang Hu's past life has been a subject of sincere favourable comment. Although it is too early yet to speak of his administrative achievements, it is certainly something extraordinary to find that a civil governor should have entered the capital of a province on foot. This is an incident without any precedent for several decades. In the past it was only at a time of rebellion that a provincial governor was found going on foot. While

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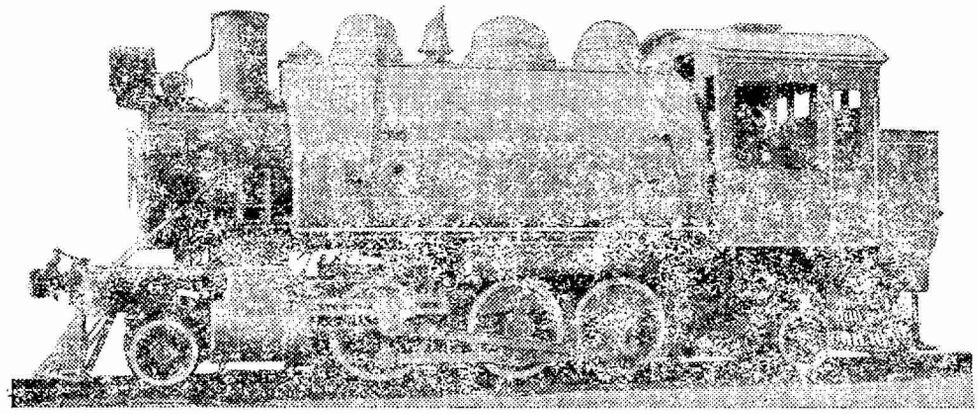

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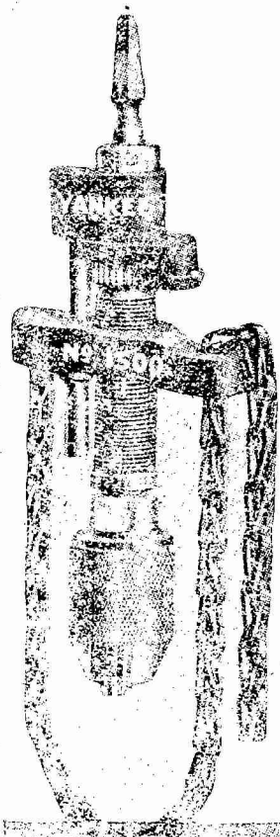

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admiring Mr. Wang's simple mode of life, we hope that he will strive earnestly to purify the administrative system of Kiangsu so that all the past corruptions will be swept away. There have been simple-living officials who contented themselves with their personal moral culture instead of insisting on the enforcement of a just and honest policy among their staffs, which was consequently a one-sided achievement. We hope that Mr. Wang will not fall into this error.

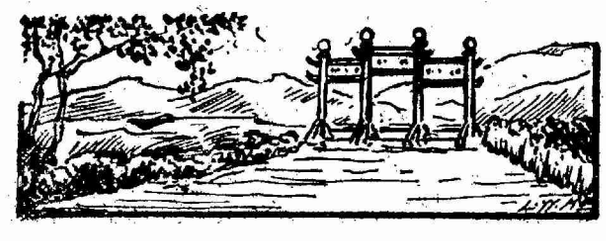
Chang Tso-lin's Policy of Self-Aggrandisement

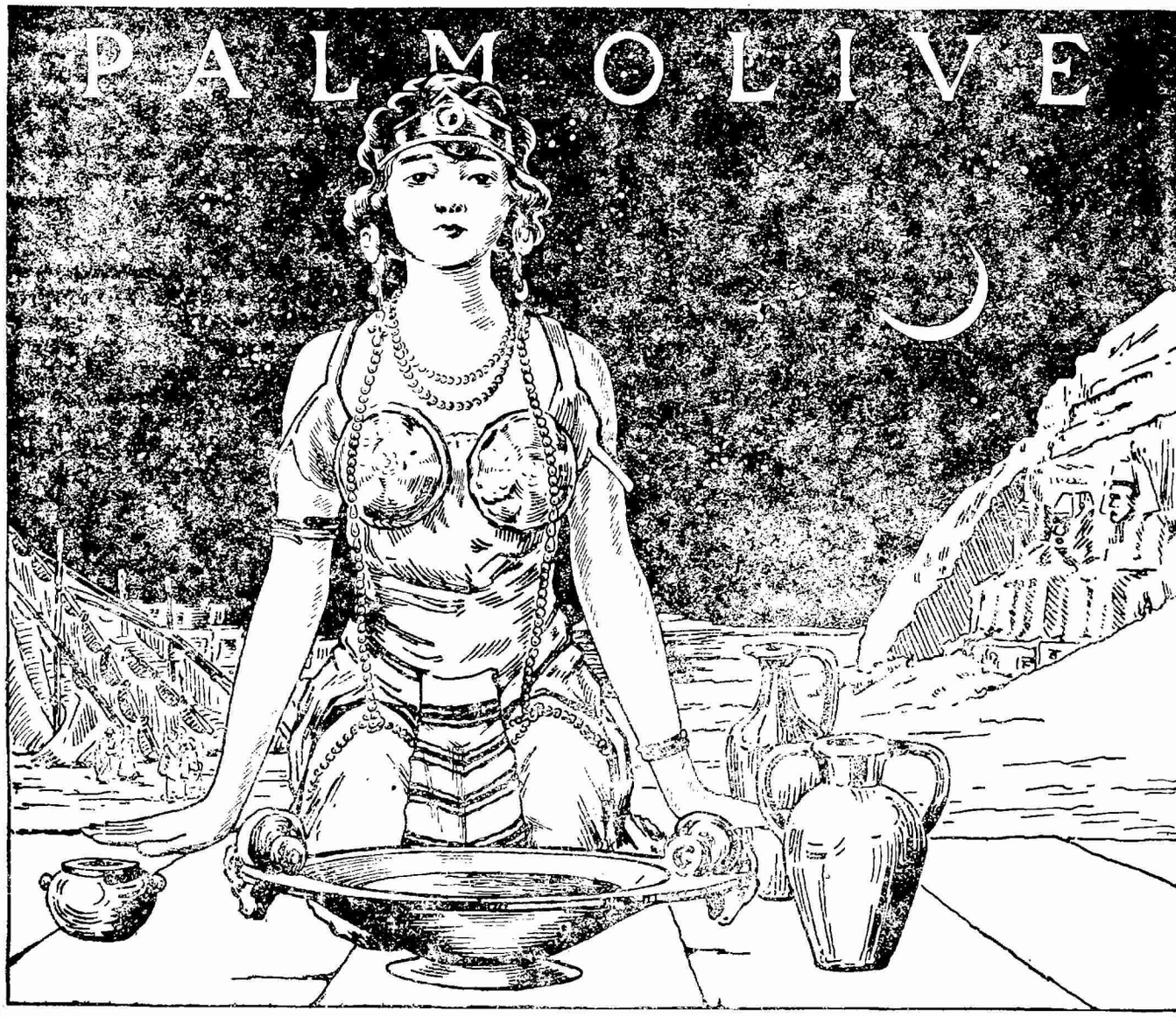
From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Among the Tuchuns it is perhaps difficult to find any one that has taken such pains to consolidate his influence as Chang Tso-lin. The present efforts of Chang are concerned with the coming elections. Not only does he want to influence the votes but he is also scheming to rush his soldiers into China proper. To our mind Chang is labouring under a delusion because his judgment is blinded by his dreams of self-aggrandisement. Unlike the other Tuchuns, Chang Tso-lin has actually a sphere of influence of his own, and moreover he has not to reckon with the conspiracy of a rival that wants to step into his shoes as is the case with some other Tuchuns. He has the master's voice in the Three Eastern Provinces and has under him 300,000 soldiers. Surely his position is unique.

The lust for power is apt to make the person haunted by the idea of self-aggrandisement lose his mental balance, and this is what has happened in the case of Chang Tso-lin. He does not realise that the right way to go about the business of building up his influence is to consolidate his position within the Three Eastern Provinces instead of scattering his forces by planning an invasion of the provinces this side of the Great Wall. He will find that once engaged in this invasion the so-called invincibility of his army will suffer a great set-back.

Perhaps it is because he did anticipate this uncertainty of success and therefore sent a representative to Tokio nominally for the sake of promoting the friendly relations between himself and the Japanese government. It is safe to say that when discussing terms with such a past master at bargaining as Japan, Chang Tso-lin cannot secure any support without agreeing to significant concessions. Thus he works under a policy which is productive of suicidal effects in the long run. Of what use is the increase of power to Chang? With greater influence he will presumably lift himself to the position of the president of China. But already he is more influential than the Peking President because he has been able to dictate his wishes to the government whereas he would risk as president the same contradictions that now confront Hsu Shih-chang. The chances are that he fancies that with the command of a large army he could combine the powers of a dictator with those of a civil president. We are not so sure that he would not be mistaken for the examples of Yuan Shih-kai and Tuan Chi-jui speak volumes for the futility of depending on military strength to rule the country with an iron rod.





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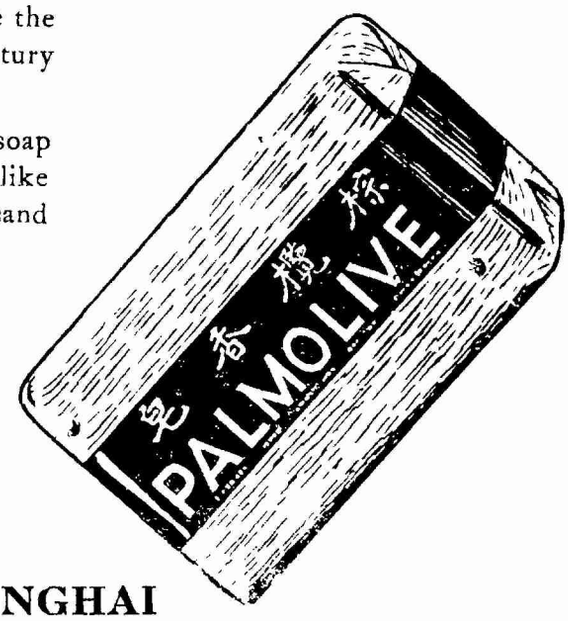

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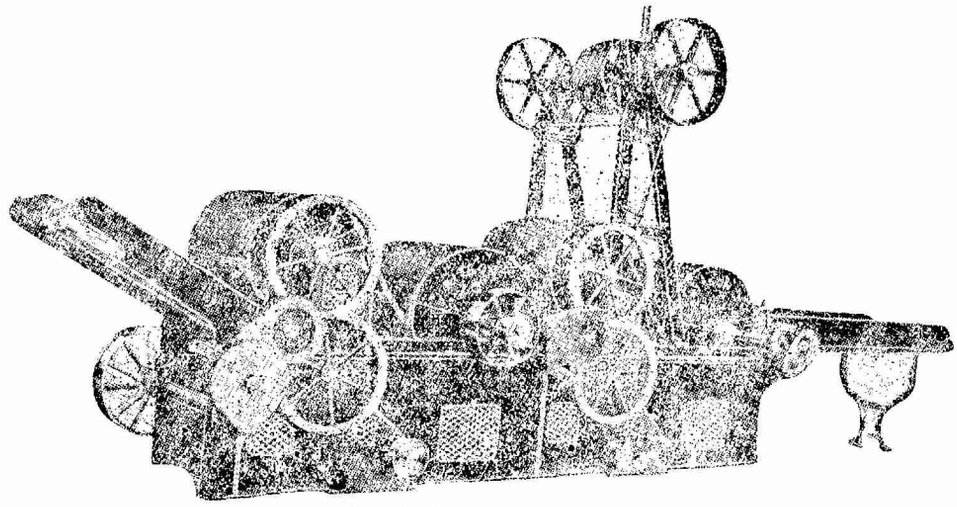

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Teacher of Music Wanted

The Chinkiang Girls School requires the services of a teacher of music—instrumental and vocal—for the term from February 25 to June 22, 1921. Preference will be given an applicant also able to teach other Middle School and Higher Primary subjects. Correspondence with reference to terms of contract should be addressed to the Principal, Miss Mary G. Kesler, Chinkiang, Ku.

Women and A Cleaner World

Sometimes the Fates are kind. Here are recent events in the "Trenches," the visit of the Eastern Commission of the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease, and the first drawing for the elimination of twenty percent of the brothels of the International Settlement of Shanghai, all occurring in the same week. The "Trenches" episodes have wakened public opinion, the Commission is instructing the public as to what to do to clean up, and the first drawing points out that the machinery for making Shanghai a more decent place to live in already exists, in theory, since the adoption of the Special Vice Commission's report last spring. This report provided for the elimination of the brothel from Shanghai and advocated adequate free treatment for venereal disease. All that is needed to make Shanghai a city to be proud of is for every citizen, man or woman, to do his or her responsible best to see that the laws in existence are enforced. This may entail a sacrifice of time and convenience; but a city is no better than the sum total of the citizens in it who feel their civic responsibility.

What a sense of responsibility, combined with willingness to work hard, can accomplish is shown by the record of Mrs. C. Neville-Rolfe, the Educational Commissioner of the above-mentioned Commission. Mrs. Rolfe says that she has always wanted to do something for women and children. Her first work

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was rescue work. The world's first work, in tackling this problem, seems always to be rescue work, a patching up of the wreckage of a bad social system, rather than a beginning of the complete renovation of the system itself. Mrs. Rolfe soon discovered that the patching up process requires an immense expenditure of energy to achieve slight and purely individual results, so she decided to abandon this work and turn her attention to the problem of social renovation, in short, to help women and children in the most constructive way.

Mrs. Rolfe became a member of the Eugenics Society. In 1912 there was an International Eugenics Conference in England. As a result of this, the national medical conference the following year was persuaded to petition for a Royal Commission on Venereal Disease. This Commission was created, did an immense amount of work, and brought in a splendid report in 1916.

As soon as the Royal Commission was appointed, Mrs. Rolfe set about the organization of the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease, in order that there might be an organization ready to do the work that she was certain that the Royal Commission's report would show needed doing. The National Council has flourished. It was in good order when the war began, was called upon immediately and it continued to do yeoman service during the war. It has been steadily at work ever since, and has constantly enlarged the scope of its activities. It now has large funds from the government, which tells all local organizations to take instructions from the National Council. It cooperates with the local Boards of Health and educational associations in conducting campaigns throughout the British Isles. It is the parent of two large organizations like itself, one in Canada and one in Australia, and is bringing up a number of infant provincial councils in the way they should go. (The Eastern Commission is now on its way to visit the branches in the Eastern Provinces.)

In all the work of the National Council Mrs. Rolfe has been a moving spirit. She has been actively engaged in the work except for a period in the beginning when typhoid laid her low and a time during the war when she was called upon to organize the women's section of the War Savings. She is now general secretary of the Council. She has spent her time since she first went into the Eugenics Society in trying to build up an enlightened public opinion, which should make the legal machinery of improvement, and then see to it that the law was enforced.

But most of all Mrs. Rolfe lays emphasis on the fact that we can go farther and do better than campaign against venereal disease, imperative though that campaign may be. We must reach the foundation. The foundation of reform is the childhood of the race. Children must grow up with a clean and natural knowledge of sex. And that is where the women of the present generation come in especially. Women are the first teachers of children, and a child's first instruction in the wonders of life, among which the prepetuation of the race is the most wonderful, should come very early indeed. So the plain duty of these teachers is to prepare themselves to teach.

Mrs. Rolfe would be likely to put the duty of women this way: Do the rescue work certainly. We must pick up the scraps, relieve the suffering we

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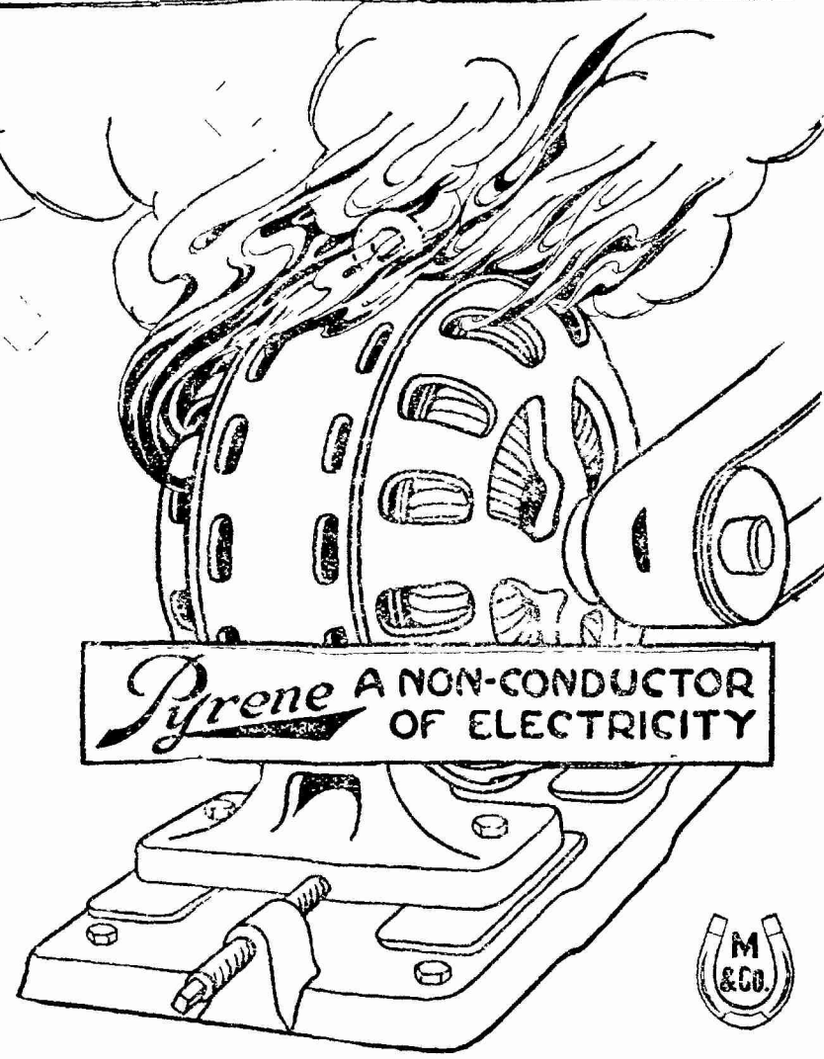

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The 20% discount will be on present prices which are as follows: All 30 inch goods are Yen 1.20 per yard, except style number 38 which is .70 sen. All 21 inch goods are one Yen per yard except towelling which is .80 sen.

No discount will be allowed on ready made towels.

No discount allowed on charge accounts. Cash must be sent with order or goods sent C. O. D. to any Japanese Post Office.

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have caused in time past. Work without ceasing against venereal disease, to cure and to prevent. But remember that the ideal at which we are to aim is a society where there is no wreckage, and where venereal disease is non-existent. That society is far-away, but who can tell what the generations of mankind can accomplish, if each succeeding generation is taught to look out upon the work with a cleaner mind than that of the generation which precedes it.

Since Shanghai has become acquainted with Mrs. Rolfe, the remark has been overheard on more than one occasion that she represents the finest type of the English women who have worked for and have won the vote. If this is true, and there is not the least reason in the world to doubt it, Shanghai's only remark is: Hats off to the English suffragist!

With the American Woman's Club

More than 100 children of members of the American Woman's Club enjoyed a Christmas tree and party given by the Club on Tuesday afternoon, December 21, at the Carlton Cafe, beginning at 3 o'clock. A real Christmas tree and a Santa Claus to deliver the gifts was in the ballroom of the Cafe and tea was served before the program was given. Stockings of candy were distributed among the little guests after their tea, which consisted of home-made animal cookies. A. N. Lethin acted as Saint Nicholas, R. D. Bunn donated the stockings of candy, and the electric lights decorating the Christmas tree were loaned by the management of the Carlton Cafe.

An interesting program arranged by Miss Arra Woods and Miss Lila K. Lamond was given and included the following numbers: The Minuet, danced by Miss Lorraine Fleming and Miss Helen Morse attractively dressed in Colonial costume; Sailor's Hornpipe by Miss Frances Rowe; the Highland Fling by Miss Doreen Lent; the Irish Jig by Miss Olive Crane and Miss Leonora Barnard; the Scare Crow dance by Miss Margaret and Master Clay Crane; the Cake Walk by the Misses Virginia and Claire Sullivan, and the Oriental Dance by the Misses Claire and Virginia Sullivan, Beattie White, Doreen Lent, and Frances Rowe.

* * *

The program for the year 1921 of the Social Department of the American Woman's Club has been outlined and centers mainly on "at homes" to be held for the sailors of the Navy Y. M. C. A. on Avenue Edward VII. The hostesses for the different occasions will be January 7, Mesdames C. E. Crane and J. H. Black; February 4, Mesdames C. A. Linn and Dunbar; March 11, Mesdames G. F. Challoner and Gamble; April 8, Mesdames Allen Loehr and Paget; May 6, Mesdames R. W. Squires and J. Vinton Scott, and June 10, Misses Ethel and Alice Allen.

* * *

A series of bridge teas are being arranged by the Social Department of the American Woman's Club to be held at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, during the year of 1921, as announced by Mrs. W. H. Lunt, chairman of this department. On Monday afternoon, January 24, the first series of the year will be given at the country club for the permanent equipment fund, February 28 another series will be held for the equipment fund,

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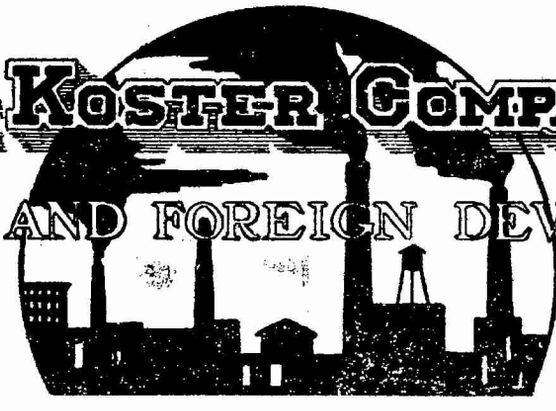

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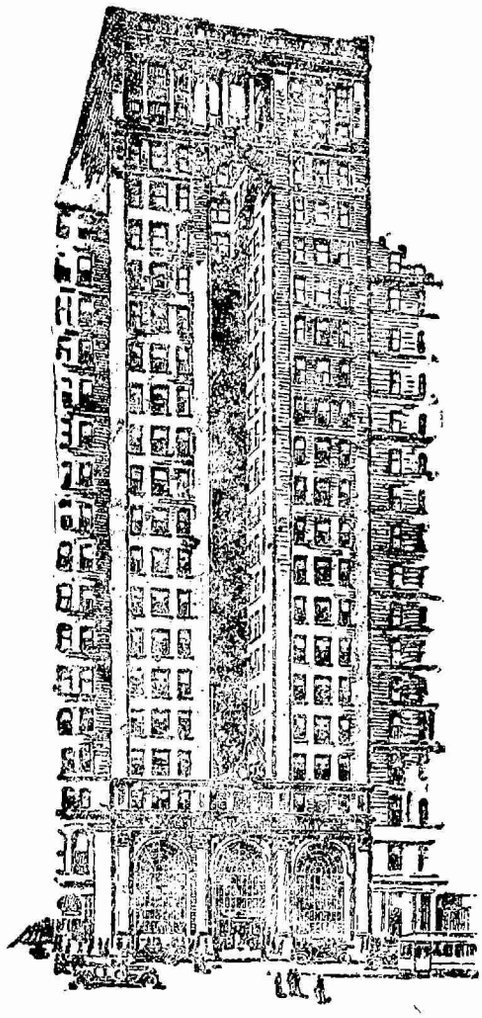

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and on March 28 the third of the series will be given. It is also announced that during the month of March a tea dance will be held.

* * *

To continue the study of porcelains a meeting of the Literary Department will be held on the afternoon of Friday, January 14, at the Royal Asiatic Hall, 5 Museum Road, when Miss Ada R. Eickmeyer will read a paper on "Emperor Kang Hsi," and Miss Sarah M. Bosworth will give a paper on "Porcelains, White and Powder Blue."

* * *

More than seventy-five American and Chinese women were present at a dinner given in honor of Mrs. Frederick Stevens at the Palace Hotel on Thursday evening, December 23, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, president of the American Woman's Club, was present and presided at the dinner. Toasts and speeches were made by Mrs. Lobingier, Mrs. Stevens Mrs. H. C. Mei, Mrs. F. J, Raven, Dr. J. B. Fearn, Dr. Mary Stone and others. Mrs. Stevens arrived in Shanghai in company with Mr. Stevens on Thursday afternoon.

Literary Department of the American Woman's Club Announces Program

The following program of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club has been announced:

January 14. Emperor Kang Hsi, by Miss Eickmeyer. Procelains, Blue and White and Powder Blue, etc., by Miss S. Bosworth.

January 18. General club meeting, Chinese Hard Stones and Cameos, by Mr. L. W. C. Lordon.

January 28. Architecture, Temples of Sacred Mt. Omei, by Mrs. Beaman.

February 11. Temples of Poo Doo by Mrs. F. J. White; Temples of Ta Shan, by Miss Gertrude Oldroyd.

February 25. Guild Halls, by Miss M. Muir. General Club meeting.

March 1. Backgrounds of Chinese Poetry, by Mrs. Ayscough.

March 11. Chinese Rugs, by Mrs. Cowles.

March 25. Pagodas, by Mrs. Richardson.

April 8. Paintings of the Tang Period, by Miss E. S. Lester; Emperor Ming Huang by Mrs. W. W. Bartlett.

April 27. Paintings of the Sung Period, by Mrs. R. D. Abraham; Emperor Hui Tsung by Mrs. F. A. Van Buskirk.

May 6. Paintings of the Ming Period, by Mrs. Dunbar.

May 20. Chinese Homes and Gardens, by Miss. L. Tuttle.

June 3. Wood Carving, by Mrs. Gray; Ivory Carvings, by Mrs. Gamble.

Chinese Woman' Club To Entertain Mrs. Stevens

A reception and tea is being planned in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens by the Chinese Woman's Club, to be held on Monday, December 27, at the Han Yeh

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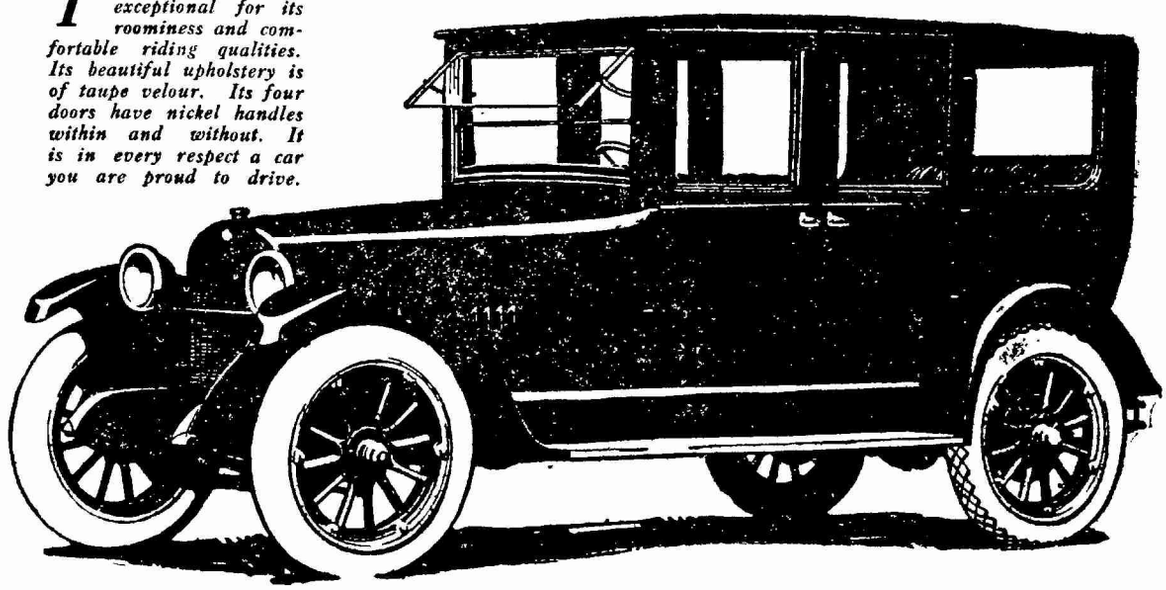

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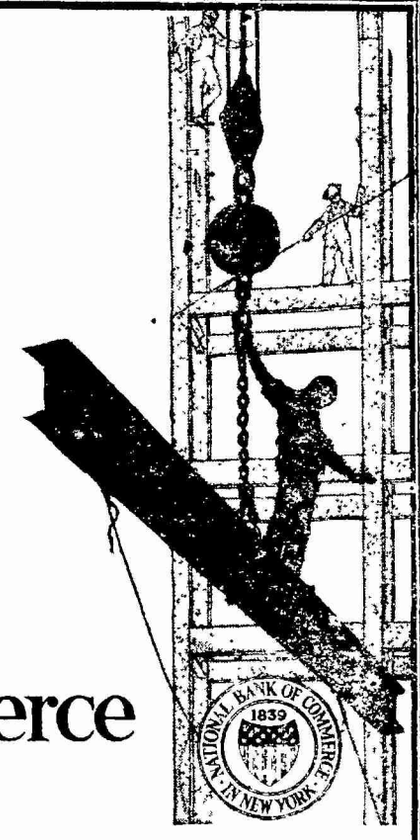

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Ping Club, 11 Jessfield Road, Shanghai. More than 200 prominent Americans, Chinese and British guests have been invited to be present on this occasion. Prominent bankere have also been included in the invitation.

The Chinese Woman's Club has recently been organized for the purpose of meeting all distinguished women of other lands who pass through Shanghai and giving them an opportunity of meeting representative Chinese women. Mrs. T. C. Chu has been instrumental in having this club organized. A formal election of officers will take place at an early date.

Vickers Wins Amphibian Flight

A Vickers "Viking III," equipped with a 450 h. p. Napier "Lion" engine recently won the "Amphibian" flight contest held in England by the Air Ministry. The new Vickers machine is equipped both for land and sea with landing wheels and floats. It can alight on the water or run along the beach, and the wheels also enable it to surmount sandbanks in shallow water that would capsize an ordinary seaplane. All of the principal makes of British planes competed in the contest.

Financing the Philippine Sugar Industry

By Roy C. Bennett

Bonds approximating the par value of $15,000,000 gold are to be floated chiefly in New York by the Philippine Trust Company to finance the sugar industry in the Philippines. The bonds will be paid in twenty years but arrangements will be made for gradual retirement after five years. They will bear eight per cent interest and will be guaranteed by the Philippine Trust Company, representing the vast resources of the church and its corporation, and by the Philippine Catholic National Bank, in which the Philippine government holds control and the majority of stock.

The Philippine National Bank is the sole government depository in the islands. Mortgages held by the bank, covering the sugar properties involved in the bond project, will be cancelled, and deeds of trust issued in their place to the Philippine Trust company, which will be responsible to the bond holders jointly with the national bank. The trust company will act as trustees for the bond holders. No difficulty is anticipated in floating the bonds; for this purpose Phil. C. Whitaker, president of the trust company and one of the wealthiest men in the islands, is now on his way to New York. The bonds are expected to sell above par, the interest rate being so favorable and the security so ample and stable. While the bonds class as industrial bonds, practically they have the Phillippine government behind them.

This project will place the sugar industry in the islands on an absolutely firm financial basis, extending to planters and sugar centrals a credit of twenty years at the very favorable rate of eight per cent annually.

The lists are to be opened in Manila at five per cent above par. Already there are many applications for the bonds, which will be redeemed on the

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same basis as sold, five per cent above par, it is announced.

The general effect on business is expected to be most favorable. Two things will be accomplished by sale of these bonds which will affect business conditions generally, outside of the sugar industry. First, a gold credit of $15,000,000 will be established in New York, which will have the effect of lowering the exchange rate against the peso, it is asserted. The credit will be available to the insular treasury and to other banks through the Philippine National Bank and the banking department of the Phillippine Trust Company. Second, funds of the Philippine National Bank approximating 25,000,000 pesos will be reconverted into liquid form, for the handling of commercial transactions. The Sugar-property loans kept this sum tied up for extended periods and on this account were not advisable, if better arrangements could be made—as now will be the case.

Four years ago the Philippine Trust Company floated 3,000,000 pesos in eight-per-cent twenty-year bonds in China and the Philippines for the Mindoro Sugar Estate; and two years ago the same service was repeated, in China and the Philippines, for the North Negros Central. Other similar services have been rendered by the company for other sugar growing and sugar manufacturing enterprises in the islands. But the present transaction is by far the largest one ever undertaken by the company, and, of course, the most timely and far-reaching in its effects.

Manila, December 13, 1920.

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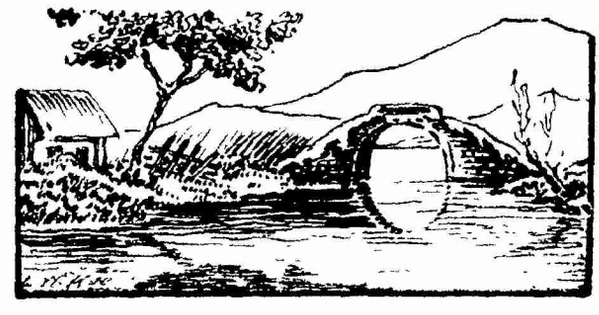
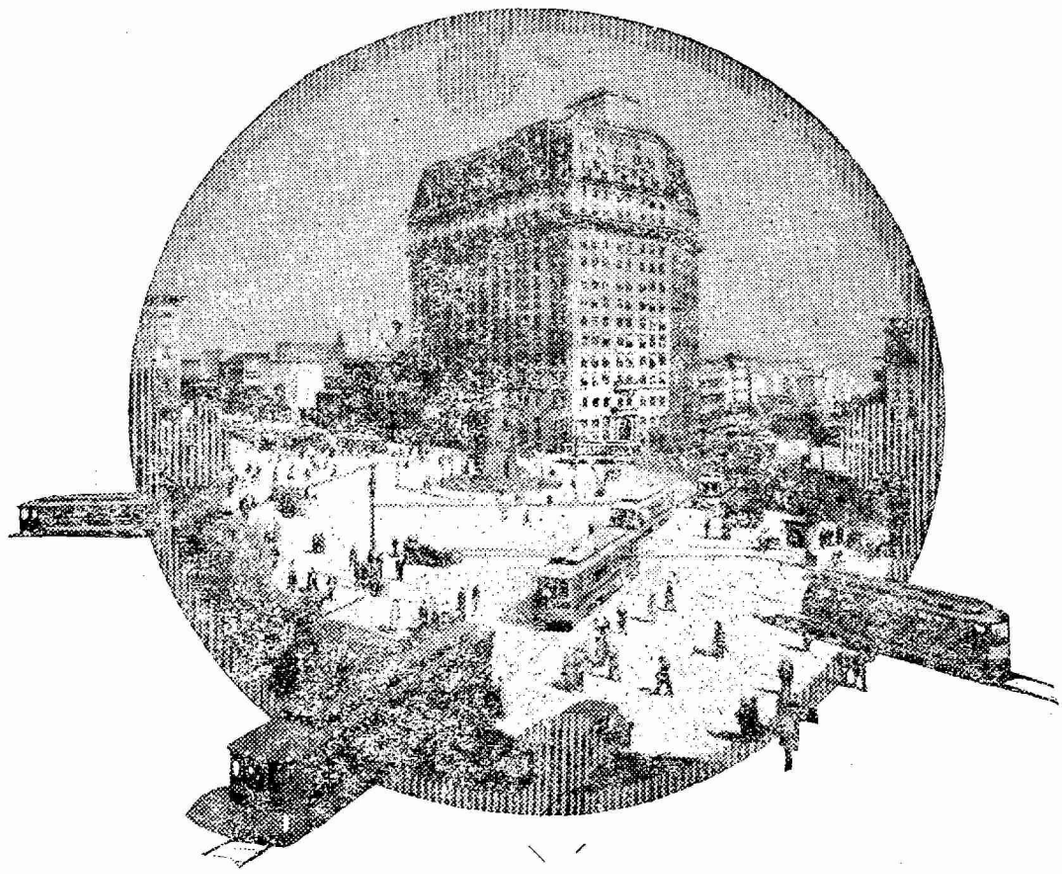
Rotary Club Gives Christmas Tiffin Party

The Shanghai Rotary Club gave a Christmas tiffin party for members, their wives, sisters and families on Thursday, December 23, at the Astor House Hotel. A large number was present. T. E. Doremus, president of the club, presided and presented each Rotarian with a box of cigarettes, and brass match box holder donated by Carl Crow, Inc., and several Rotarians also received a matchholder and ash tray. The Misses Lorraine Fleming, Helen Morse, and Astrum danced the Minuet and a Spanish dance.

As was announced all members of the Rotary Club are to meet at the Astor House on Christmas day at 2 o'clock when they will go to the Lung Hwa Orphanage, where they have provided a Christmas tree and gifts for the orphans. Paymaster Cope will act as Santa Claus. A large attendance is expected. Those living in the Western district are asked to meet at the orphanage at 3 o'clock.





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11-50

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Present plan of organization provides for the construction of seven miles of highway and feeding of five thousand famine sufferers under rigid supervision for every three foreigners available to the work. Ignorance of Chinese language no bar to usefulness. Interesting work and plenty of it assured. Those willing to serve please communicate with J. E. Baker, Director, China Famine Relief, American Red Cross, Peking.

Notice

Ministry of Communications

The Ministry of Communications is now in need of Chinese students who have been trained either at the Universities or Higher Technical Schools in China or abroad on the following subjects:—General Railway Administration, Accounting, Traffic, Workshop and Store Management, Railway Laws and Regulations, Railway Statistics, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Railway Engineering, Bridge Design and Construction, Surveying, Drafting, Masonary, Hydraulic Engineering, Car Manufacturing, Signal Engineering, Testing of Materials, etc.

Applicants shall send in their applications together with their diplomas, certificates, and published works, if any, not later than the 31st of December 1920 to the following address :—

Mr. CHENG HUNG-NIEN,
Director of Railway Department,
Ministry of Communications,
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Every application must contain the address of the applicant. Non-residents of Peking need not file their applications in person.

Suitable positions will be given to successful candidates.

Unsuccessful candidates will have their diplomas, and other documents returned to them according to the address given in the application.

15-214

Men and Events

G. F. Ashley, architect for the China Realty Co., Ltd., having recently returned from a tour of the Yangtsze River, as far as Kweifu, sailed last Sunday on the *Empress of Russia* for U. S. A. on long leave.

Dr. S. A. Ransom announces that he has removed his office from the telephone building to No. 2a Kiukiang Road, (International Bank Building) fourth flat. His consulting hours are 3-4 p. m., and by appointment C-478.

Phil Whitaker of Manila spent the week-end in Shanghai enroute to the United States as the guest of R. A. Curry. Mr. Whitaker is president of the Philippine Trust Company and a financial adviser to the Philippine government.

Harry H. Hussey, formerly architect of the Rockefeller Institute, Peking, arrived in Shanghai recently enroute to Peking. Mrs. Hussey accompanied him. They will be in Shanghai for several weeks and are staying at the Astor House.

"The Marriage Maker," a Chinese fairy tale, was the subject of a paper given by Charles Kleine, F. R. G. S., at the last meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Thursday, December 23, at 5:30 p.m. at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai.

In an article appearing in last week's *Review* on "The Bethel Training School," it should read that Miss Lillian Wu, head of the training school is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins School for Nurses, and Dr. Phebe Stone is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

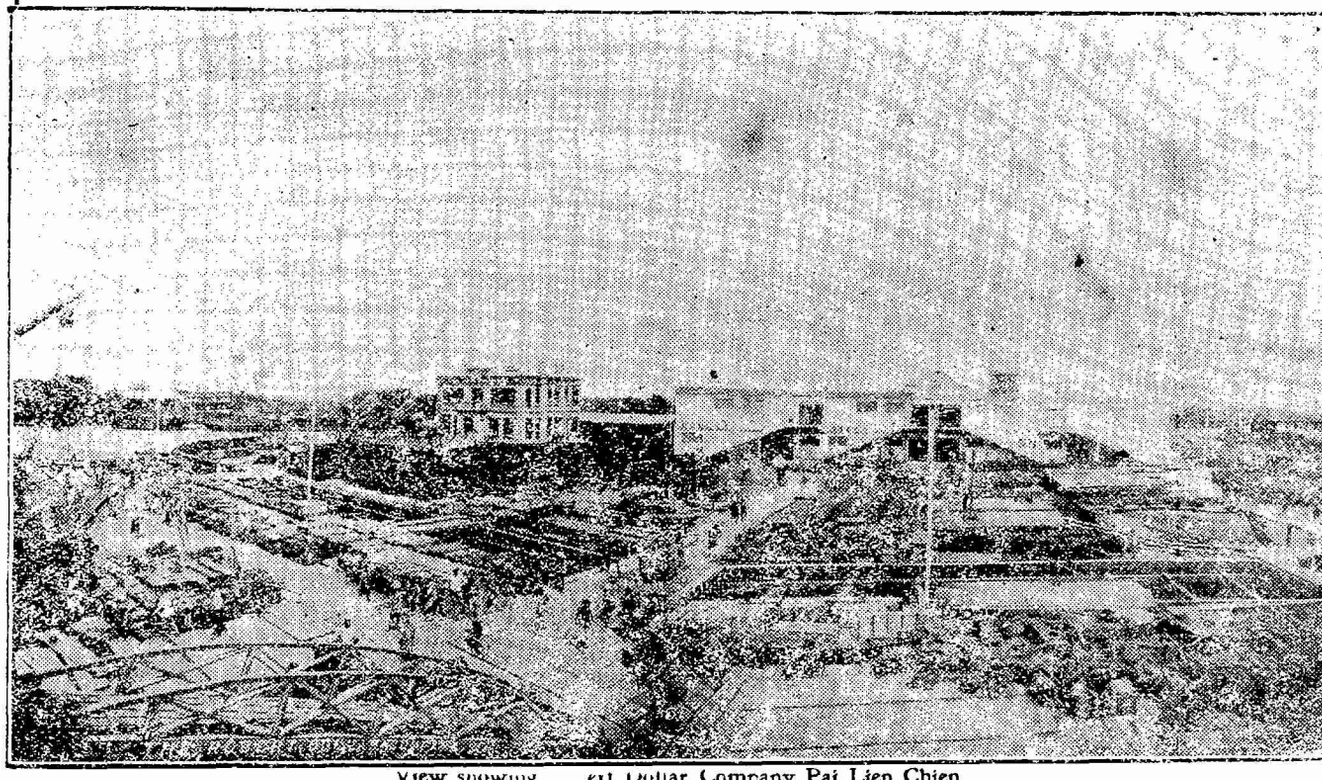
Leonard W. Hartigan of Manila, who has recently come to Shanghai with Mrs. Hartigan, was formally admitted to the bar in the United States Court for China before Judge Charles S. Lobingier on Wednesday. Mr. Hartigan is a son of General Thomas Hartigan of Manila.

Those who departed for America on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* on Sunday, December 19, were the following: S. P. Elliott of the Grace China Company; G.F. Ashley; Dr. Albert S. Tenney; Mr. and Mrs. R.F. Wilner; and Ting Yu-ling, Chinese delegate to the World's Silk Congress to be held in New York the first of the year and party.

The opening exercises of the Ling Sang Middle School and Industrial School were held on Wednesday, December 23, at 3 p.m., according to invitations issued by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew O'Ben. The program included, refreshments and inspection of premises, address of welcome, speeches by C.T. Wang, and Z. T. Waung, and student activities.

A benefit show to be staged under the auspices of the Chinese Women's Famine Relief Association, will be given on the evenings of December 21, 22, 23, beginning at 7 o'clock, at the Hsin Wu Tai Theater. The players are all well known professionals who have volunteered to give their services and the proceeds will be devoted to famine relief in China.

Modern Fireproof Construction Assures Storage Safety



View showing ert Dollar Company Pai Lien Chien Wharf, and Fireproof Concrete Go-down

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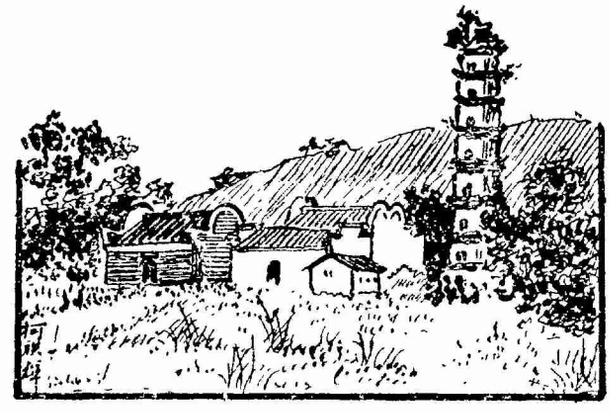
At the annual meeting of the Changsha American Chamber of Commerce held during the first Monday in December, J. E. de Ballard, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, was elected president and H. S. Harman, manager of the Standard Oil Company, was elected secretary and treasurer. Messrs. Harman, de Ballard and the American Consul, C. D. Meinhardt, were chosen to act as the executive committee for the coming year.

January 1, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway will run express trains No. 1 and 2, through between Pukow and Peking. Heretofore three changes had to be made for Peking, at Pukow and Tientsin. The down express train from Peking connects with the Shanghai Nanking Railway express, leaving Nanking ferry at 4 p.m. and arriving Shanghai-North at 10 p.m. The up-express from Pukow connects with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway express, leaving Shanghai-North at 9: 30 a.m. and arriving Nanking ferry at 3: 40 p.m. All passengers travelling by these through express trains must hold extra express tickets and also sleeping berth tickets if sleeping berth is required.

More than 150 people were present at a dinner given in honor of Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American banks in the Chinese Consortium, at the Astor House on Thursday evening, December 23, at 8 o'clock. Music was furnished by the Astor House orchestra. C. W. Atkinson, acting president of the American Chamber of Commerce, presided and gave a short address of welcome, followed by a brief address by Mr. Stevens. Mr. Stevens arrived in Shanghai, Thursday afternoon on the *s. s. Iyo Maru*, accompanied by Mrs. Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens plan on remaining in Shanghai for several days after which they will visit points in North China.

R. Bigazzi, a well known art collector from Florence, is in Shanghai and has arranged to hold an art exhibition of some hundreds of works he has with him, in the French Municipal Hall. The art exhibition began last Tuesday, December 21, and will close on Tuesday, December 28. The hours are from 10:00 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 7 p. m. The admission is $1, which will be devoted to funds of the Women's Famine Relief Society, and a percentage of the receipts of the sales of the pictures will also be given to the Famine Relief Fund. It is understood that Mr. Bagazzi has brought with him to Shanghai one of the most remarkable collection of pictures that has been seen here for many years. The pictures are studies of humanity, paintings in oil, landscapes and seascapes.



Who's Who in China

Volume Two

Is now ready for distribution and will be mailed out to subscribers in the next few days. This year's issue contains more than 300 pages and includes the pictures and personal biographies of the leading men of China in political, business and professional life. The book is printed on good paper and is suitable for any library.

This book is designed for the use of Legations, Consulates, Business Men, School, College and City Libraries, Newspaper Offices—in fact anyone interested in China. It gives just the information desired regarding the men who are now the leaders in China. It gives their ages, educational attainments, information regarding their professional and official achievements and general idea regarding their present position in Chinese affairs.

If You Are Interested in Selling or Buying in China—If You Are Interested in the Politics of China—If You Are Interested in Education in China—You Need This Book and This Refers to Chinese as well as Foreigners. . . . . . .

Owing to the cost of publishing the volume exceeding our previous expectations, the price has been advanced from $1 (cardboard binding), and $1.50 (Imitation Leather) to $2 and $2.50. All orders, however, that have been received prior to November 1 will be filled at the previously advertised price.

The first edition of *Who's Who in China* in 1919 was oversold. The Second Edition is limited. If you desire a copy, your order should be placed at once. Please use the attached blank form, enclosing 10 cents additional for postage.

.....

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News from North China

President Hsu Shih-chang has received a telegram from the Chancellor of the Paris University congratulating him upon his receipt of an Honorary Doctor's Degree from his University.

The Ministry of Finance has decided that the subscription list of the Ninth Year Short Term loan be closed on January 31 1921, and that after that date no depreciated notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications will be circulated on the market.

On Monday General Wang Shih-chen, the newly appointed Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei, again tendered his resignation to the President. On Wednesday evening the President issued a special order instructing General Wang to proceed to his post as soon as possible.

The report that Mr. Obata has tendered his resignation to Tokyo has been denied by the Japanese Legation. "Mr. Obata," said the denial, "is not suffering from any indisposition, either serious or slight, but on the contrary, he is now quite recovered from his slight illness of last spring."

In a recent note to the Japanese Minister, the Central government stated that neither the government nor the people of China would recognize any loans which Japanese financiers might advance to the Southern Oppositionists and that the Chinese Republic would not repay any loan thus contracted.

The police authorities in Peking have decided to recruit 2500 more policemen to meet the demand for their services. The recruits after having undergone a course of training will be distributed to the different police districts in the Capital. Funds are being raised for equipment and maintenance of these new men.

H. E. Sir Beilby Alston, the British Minister, has consented to open the British Legation Guard Social Club at 3.30 p. m. on December 22, and the British Legation Guard will be at home to subscribers and their families at the club house on that day. The club is situated half a mile north of the British Legation, in No. 1. Bu Tu Shu Hutung.

A. Hodoroff, Peking manager of the Dalta and Rusta News Agency, has left the Capital for Chita to accept a government position. Abraham B. Kolko, who spent some months as a companion of Frazier Hunt when the *Chicago Tribune* correspondent was

WHO WANTS A COPY OF THE INDEX?

THE index to Vols. IX, X, XI, XII of Millard's Review is now in process of publication. It will be issued only to those persons making written application for same. There is no charge. Orders must be received before December 1, 1920.

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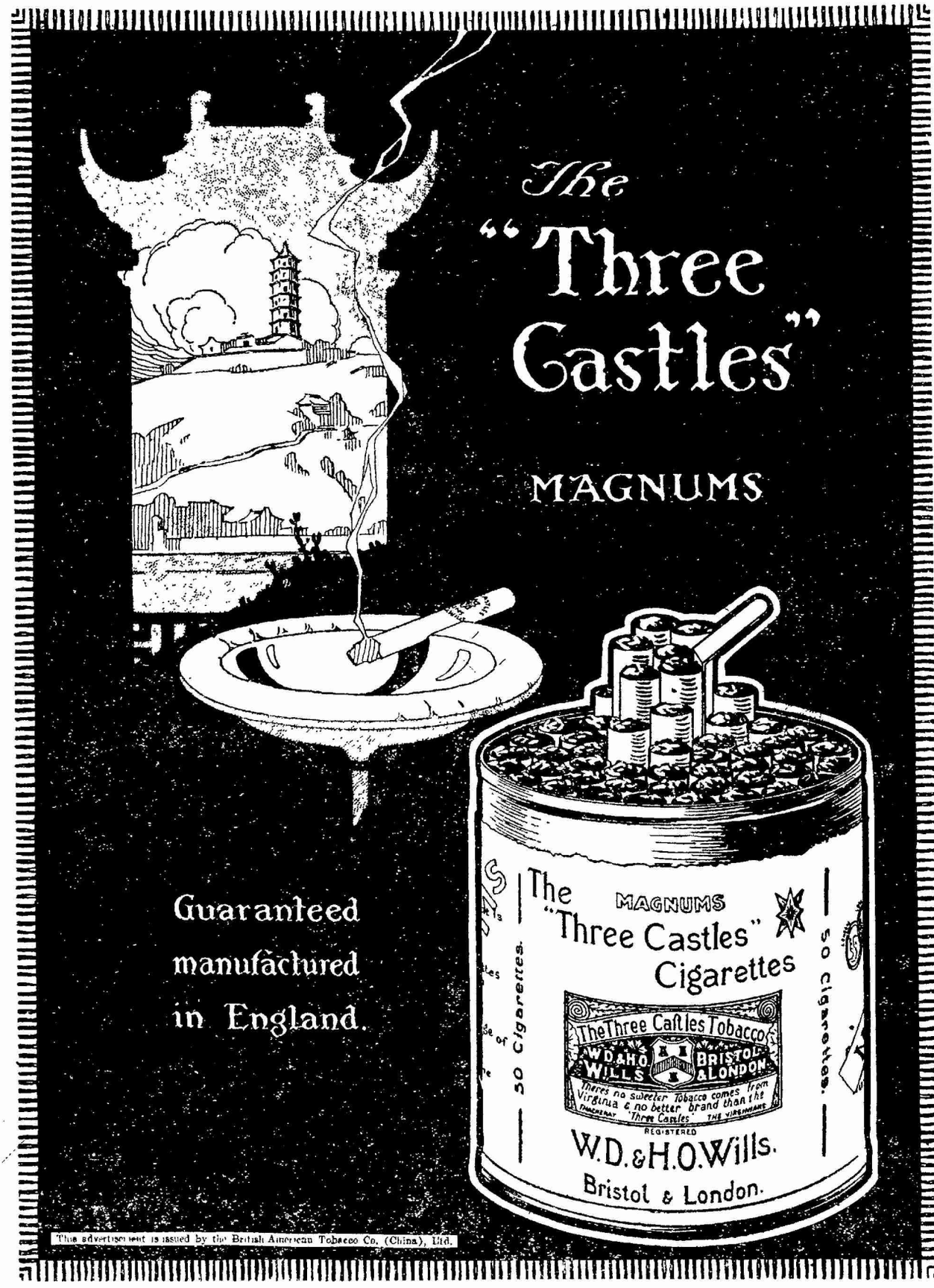
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

making investigations in Siberia, is succeeding Mr. Hodoroff as manager of the news agency.

The government here is issuing a circular telegram informing the high provincial authorities that the report of the *North China Daily News* that the Chinese and Japanese governments have concluded a new secret agreement to replace the Sino-Japanese Military Pact was untrue and that action was being taken to secure a correction from the *News* of the baseless rumour.

Admiral Y. L. Woo, Director of the Taku Naval Dockyard, the Speaker of the Chihli Provincial Assembly, and other prominent Tientsin residents, will give a dinner at the A. B. C. Club in Tientsin next Monday in honor of Huang Yung-liang, former Tientsin Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and now Chinese Minister to Austria, who is soon leaving for Europe to take up his post.

Major-General and Mrs. Crozier have made plans to stay in Peking until the first of the new year, when they will visit Shanghai and Manila. They may return to Peking in the spring and spend more time here before leaving China on their way around the world. Major-General Crozier knows China well as during the Boxer uprising he was the chief officer in charge of ordnance of the American contingent.

The Central government has received from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, one of the new opposition leaders at Canton, a telegram demanding the dismissal of all military men from the Central government, the withdrawal of the Unification Mandate and that the government refrain from borrowing foreign money. Peking officials state the last two demands cannot be complied with and that the first demand is unintelligible.

Sixty members and guests of the American Legion, Peking Post attended the dinner given in honor of Major-General Crozier, retired head of the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army in the Hotel de Peking on Monday evening. Other guests of honor were Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng, Minister Charles R. Crane, Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Minister of Navy and the Military and Naval Attaches of various foreign legations.

The settlement of the Nikolaisvsky affair will be shortly announced, understandings having been of late reached between the Chinese and the Japanese governments. The Japanese reports state that the terms of the settlement include an apology by the Chinese government and the payment of indemnity. The Chinese reports indicate that the Japanese versions are not quite accurate. The Chinese government will not make any apology for the affair as none of its officials were involved therein.

John Earl Baker, adviser to the Ministry of Communications, and C. S. Huang, Assistant Chief of the Auditing and Accounts Section of the Ministry of Communications, were appointed last Monday to be auditors of the Communications surcharge fund to be collected for famine relief purposes. It has been ascertained that from this source $5,042,200 will be realized during the next twelve months. The money thus collected will be used to give railway construction work to famine refugees.

Nearly a hundred thousand famine sufferers are being cared for by the Tientsin police. General

Yang I-te, Chief of the Police, stated that about $200,000 to purchase food for them is necessary. A fund of more than $110,000 has been secured from various relief organizations, and there remains $90,000 to be raised. General Yang also stated that the Tientsin Police have to take care of about 100,000 rickshaw coolies and other coolies who are unable to make both ends meet during the severe winter this year.

A report is in circulation in Peking to the effect that the negotiations between the Chinese government and M. Yourin, representative of the Russian Far Eastern Republic, have come to a standstill for the following reasons: First, the protest of the French Minister against the negotiations; second, the Chinese government is watching the attitude of Britain towards the Russian Far Eastern government; and third, awaiting the return of Mr. Hodoroff, from Manchuria, where he is conferring with General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting General of the region.

Tientsin and Peking are suffering a serious shortage in the coal supply. The Peking—Mukden railway points out that it has been unjustly blamed for not giving a sufficient number of cars to the Kailan Mining Administration to transport coal. Every day the railway gives to the mines empty cars to a carrying capacity of 12,000 tons which is sufficient to meet the situation, but the administration prefers to send a larger quantity of coal to Chinwangtao for export to Japan, and thereby making more money, than to supply the Tientsin and Peking market and make less.

At a meeting held on Tuesday, the American, British, French and Japanese Ministers at Peking decided to write a joint note to the Dean of the Diplomatic Body to the effect that the Peking representaives of the International Banking Corporation, the Banque del'Indo-Chine, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Yokohama Specie Bank are prepared to make an advance to the Chinese government for the purpose of famine relief on the security of the proposed Customs surtax as soon as they receive notice of the approval of the governments concerned.

Walter Whiffen, W. Sheldon Ridge, R. A. Burr, Nathaniel Peffer and Josef W. Hall, American and British newspaper correspondents in Peking, were guests of a special committee of the Peking Students' Union and Girls' Students' Union at a tea party in the new chapel and library building of the Peking University on Saturday afternoon. A discussion was held on means by which the Peking students, according to *The Leader*, can particpate more effectively movements for social and educational progress, and especial thought was given to means for awakening the Chinese public and officialdom to the seriousness of the famine situation.

Last week-end Mr. Chow Tsz-chi, Minister of Finance, replied to the letter from the representatives of the Banking Consortium in which the latter protested against the publication of his letter to them concerning the financial monopoly of the Consortium and the use of the land tax as security, Minister Chow's letter is to the effect that he was very glad to infer from the con-

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tents of their letter that the Consortium did not aim at the monopoly nor did it intend to ask for the land tax as security for loans to China and that if they desire to publish this letter of his he had no objection. It is understood that the representatives of the Consortium are satisfied with the letter and will not further take up the matter.

Peking, December 18, 1920.

News from Central China

General Wu Pei-fu has delegated one of his advisers to Hunan to mediate for peace among the conflicting military parties and to help readjust the internal affairs of that province.

An Anti-Cigarette Society has been formed in Hankow to combat the evil of smoking cigarettes. The promoters are planning to conduct an anti-cigarette campaign in Hankow through publicity and other means.

Serious looting is reported from Shansi at the time of writing. Details of the outbreak have not been received, but it is anticipated that the looting was caused by unpaid soldiers, who are making good their back rations by looting.

At the request of the Peking government, a large consigment of munitions and arms has been forwarded north by the Peking-Hankow railway. There are said to be needed in Urga. They were escorted to Peking by two delegates from Peking.

Hunter Mann, chairman of the Hankow chapter of the American Red Cross, announces that a meeting will be held next week at the American Consulate-General of Hankow. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected at the meeting.

The Amateur Dramatic Club of Hankow stage tonight "Wurzel-Flummery," a delightful and clever one act comedy by A. A. Milne. This is the shortest of the Gilbert and Sullivan series and was first produced in London 1875.

All troops of General Wu Pei-fu in the province of Hunan have been withdrawn from Yochow City. Several detachments arrived recently in Hankow, and were sent to General Wu Pei-fu's headquarters at Paotingfu by the Peking-Hankow railway.

The officials of Hupeh are thinking of increasing the salt likin by one tael per picul. It is estimated that by this increase about $3,000,000 will be raised every year for provincial revenue. The Tuchun intends to use the money for disbanding troops.

Two delegates of General Wang Chuan-yuan, together with two representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang were recently sent to Peking with an urgent mission to get sufficient funds to quiet the soldiers in Hupeh, who are on the verge of mutiny.

Electric lights have made their appearance in another country district of Hupeh, Siaokan, along the Peking-Hankow line. It is said that about half of the shops in that town have installed electric lights. The

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

15-224

Siaokan Electric Light Company has been formed by Chinese merchants of Siaokan.

Chinese girl students of missionary schools in Hankow are going to stage a drama in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. next week in aid of famine relief work in Chiu-shan district, Hupeh. Attention of local relief workers has been partly drawn to provincial relief work now urgently needed in various districts of Hupeh.

Hsia Shou-kang, Civil Governor, will soon form a representative executive council to look after the civil administration of Hupeh. This will be the first step toward adopting a system of self-government for Hupeh. The council will be composed of elders of recognized ability and honesty selected from the provincial districts.

Chinese merchants in Hankow are facing adversities on account of absence of business all round and the frequent disturbances in the province. The trade depression in Hankow has seldom been broken during the year, there being an almost continuous string of disturbances and constant rumors of unrest and fighting. Many dealers of standing are not exempt from suffering losses.

A party of Japanese journalists is visiting Hankow from Japan to study the newspaper work in China. They were given a reception at the Hankow Japanese Club. The needs and future program of newspaper propaganda in Hankow were discussed. The Japanese in Hankow are said to be controlling two Chinese daily newspapers.

Attention of the Hankow Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Woo Chung-yen, has been drawn by the Peking government to the incident in Paoking district, Hunan, where Italian missionary interests were damaged by soldiers. The same question has been brought to the attention the Chinese government by the Italian Legation at Peking.

At a meeting of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang it was decided to lend to the Tuchun of Hupeh $500,000 to enable him to tide over the coming crisis before the China New Year settlement. It was also decided to petition the provincial government for a supply of arms to be used by the Chinese Merchants Volunteer Corps of Hankow.

A meeting was held last week in the temporary office of the Hankow branch of the Franco-Chinoise Educational Commission. Many French educated Chinese in Hankow were present to discuss various problems connected with the opening of the Hankow branch and its future policy of educating Chinese in the French language.

About forty boxes of munitions of war were imported to Hankow by the *Hsiang Yang Maru* of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship company on the Yangtze, December 16. The boxes were said to be from Woosung. The *Hsiang Yang Maru* on arriving at the Japanese concession, unloaded the boxes which were then sent to Seven-Mile-Creek near Hankow by steam launches.

In the market for exports in Hankow, there is still a complete absence of business and the market is dead. In spite of the sharp decline in exchange

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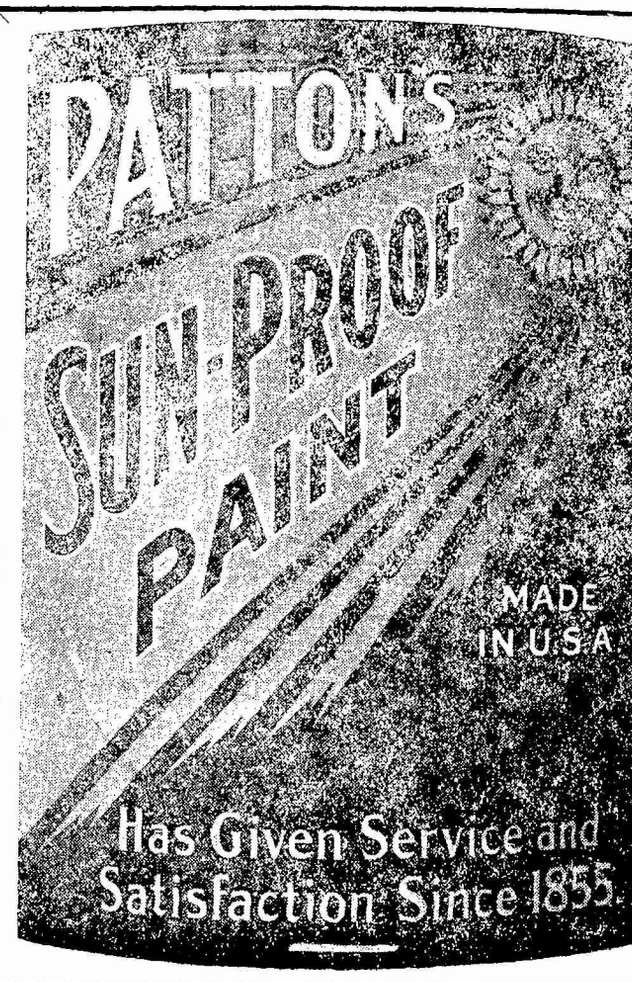

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business has not been stimulated during the past week. The import market remains as before, dull and lifeless. Italy seems to be showing some interest in cowhides in the Hankow market, as several inquiries from home merchants have been received by Italian exporters.

It is reported from Changsha, Hunan, that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is secretly backing a certain military party with financial assistance to plan a *coup de etat* to obtain control of the province of Hunan for the Southern government. The present Commander-in-Chief, General Chao Hengti, will be deposed by this movement in which former troops of Tan Yen-kai are taking part. The situation in Hunan as a whole is reported to be serious.

People in the western districts of Hupeh are suffering acutely at the hands of militarists and soldiers who are occupying that district. The soldiers are terrorizing them without cause for grievance, and are living on the people. Their presence, coupled with shortage of crops has caused prices of necessities to soar to exhorbitant levels. In addition opium growing and trade is being kept by soldiers as their principal source of revenue, and poppies are almost the only things in the fields during the year.

An interesting incident last Sunday showed how general panic has ruled in Hankow among the Chinese population following the mutiny at Ichang. On the eve of the departure of Geary Gardner, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hankow, who is going home with Mrs. Gardner, a large crowd of his friends were out to see them off. Among them were some Chinese friends of Mr. Gardner, who expressed their appreciation by firing Chinese fire-crackers on the British Bund. The sound was heard in the Chinese city, where people interpreted it as the fire of mutiny and looting by soldiers. They were so panic-stricken that most of them removed their families and belongings posthaste to the foreign concessions.

Hankow, December 18, 1920.

News from South China

A new Chinese daily, *The Canton Star*, published by Mr. Hin Wong, editor of *The Canton Times*, is expected to appear sometime this month.

Macao business is returning prosperous, as the suppression of gambling in Canton has led many professional gamblers to reopen their dens in that Portuguese colony.

The Cantonese hope to have a city form of government in Canton early next year. The system will be similar to that of the commission form as practised in some cities in America.

The European-American Returned Students Association of Canton is preparing for its annual reunion to take place this coming New Year Eve. The committee in charge consists of H. Y. Loo, Hin Wong, Arthur F. Lym, H. A. Cheng, C. S. Lowe, G. Y. Fong, and Tse Tsok Kai.

The Hongkong Chinese Piece Goods Guild and others having interest in the trade in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces have advised the Military govern-

ment not to undertake a war against Lu Yung-ting, as any disturbance will affect their business. The year-end trade is the biggest of the year.

On account of a mutiny of troops at Wuchow, the Canton-Wuchow steamer service has been suspended for the time being. Some of the Kwangsi troops were dissatisfied with their commanders, as only those under the command of officers who are favorites to Lu Yung-ting receive their pay, while others are left out.

That most of the warships of the Chinese Navy now in Canton will remain with the Military government has been ascertained. At the inauguration of Rear Admiral Tang Ting-kwang as the Minister of the Navy on December 9, many commanders of the ships were present and openly pledged their allegiance to their new chief.

The possibility of Tuan Chi-jui and Hsu Shu-tseng, the two notorious Northern militarists, joining the Military government at Canton has been officially denied. It is, however, believed that Sun Hung-yi, a noted Kuomintang leader at Shanghai, will probably be in Canton soon to participate actively in the Constitutionalist movement.

There will be a city evangelistic and health campaign under the auspices of the Christian Council of Canton from December 15 to 31. Dr. W. W. Peter and his staff are expected from Shanghai. Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in China, will be one of the principal speakers at the service.

The principal officials of the government of Kwangtung at present are General Chen Chiung-ming, Civil Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung; Frank W. Lee, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; Liao Chung-hai, Commissioner of Finance; General Ngai Pong-ping, Commissioner of Police; and Chau Lu, Commissioner of the Salt Administration.

Some $3,000,000 worth of machinery intended for the arsenal at Kwangsi but ordered through the Canton government then under Mu Yung-hsien, himself a Kwangsiite, has recently come into the hands of the Cantonese who have succeeded to the contract by paying the balance. This machinery has just arrived in time to replace the Canton Government Arsenal at Shekcheng, which was partly destroyed by the Kwangsiites before they left Canton last October.

The reorganization of the Military, or "Constitutionalist," government at Canton has been completed. The administrative directors of the government are; Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Tang Shao-yi, and General Tang Chi-yao, whose seat is being occupied by his personal delegate, Wang Pei-chun, Civil Governor-designate of Kweichow. The Administrative Council, an institution similar to the Cabinet of the Peking government, is now composed of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Minister of Interior; Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Tang Shao-yi, Minister of Finance; General Tang Chi-yao, Wang Pei-chun, acting Minister of Communications; General Chen Chiung-ming, Minister of War; Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, Minister of Navy; George Hsu Chien,

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Minister of Justice. Senator Ma Chun-wu is Secretary-General to the Council, while C. C. Wu is Chief of the Bureau of Political Affairs.

It appears that the Canton government, as controlled by the militarists, has practically ruined the Canton branch of the Bank of China. The government, at different times, has forced the Bank of China to appropriate from its reserve fund of $6,000,000 to secure banknotes as loans for administrative had military expenses. Now the bank is unable to redeem the notes because of a shortage of reserve. At present the Bank of China notes are valued at less than 50 percent of their face and even the government, which has caused the depreciation of the notes, is now refusing to accept these notes as legal tender for payment of public dues. The Canton government, under the new administration, has opened another banking institution, the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, with T. T. Cheng, formerly president of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of Hongkong, as its managing-director. The new bank is entirely controlled by the government and acts as the public depository, thus replacing the provincial treasury. The provincial Bank of Kwangtung will issue banknotes in denominations of one, five, ten, and fifty dollars. The management has informed the public that every cent to be represented by its notes will be fully secured with a reserve. The first issue of $1,000,000 is out, and government salaries and wages are being paid in new notes. There are ten places in this city where these notes may be redeemed.

Canton, December 10, 1920.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

December 16. Ministry of Finance assured the Consortium seeks no financial monopoly in China.

December 17. Little Hsu reported to be living in Japanese Concession, Tientsin.

December 20. Severe earthquake reported December 16 at Tsinanfu.——Japanese legation intimates troops are being withdrawn from Tsingtao area.

December 22. Hupeh Tuchun demands $3,000,000,000 from Central government for payment of troops.——Peking government notified of appeal made by President Wilson for American relief for famine sufferers.

JAPAN

December 17. Japanese war office deny reports of violence and murder in Chientao area.

December 18. Japanese census shows 56,000,000 people in Empire.

December 19. Tokio dispatch says Korean bandits attack Japanese troops in Chientao district.

GENERAL

December 16. Germans ordered to dismantle heavy guns in compliance with Peace Treaty.——Cabinet crisis reached in Hungary.——Heavy wage reduction made in American factories.

December 17. China elected as non-permanent member to League of Nations, Austria admitted also to body.——Forty Filipino members Manila Constabulary run amuck killing four Americans and four natives.——Secretary of Navy Daniels declares U. S. must enter League or increase Navy.

December 18. Seventy-seven soldiers of the Philippine Constabulary charged with sedition after riot resulting in the death of sixteen.——Bulgaria admitted to League of Nations.——Allied vessels given privileges of Kiel canal.

December 19. Philippine Legislature investigating constabulary riot.——United States Senate passes anti-strike bill.——New outbreak of Irish insurgents reported in County Tipperary.——France and Great Britain unite with world wide movement to relieve China's famine situation.

December 20. Dr. Wellington Koo tells League of Nations China will submit certain vital questions affecting her international relations within a short time.——Vladivostok dispatch says Kappelists have broken with Soviet government.——Japan's mandate for Pacific Islands north of Equator confirmed by League of Nations Council.

December 21. Immigration statistics of U. S. still rise of 13 percent in number of Japanese entering in 1919.——France declares herself to be free from German menace.——League of Nations Council announces there will be no immediate revision of covenant.

December 22. Bishop of Cork decrees ex-communication for Irish Catholics who attack British soldiers from ambush.——Constantine returns to Greek throne with large ovation.——U. S. express companies consolidate.

Correspondence

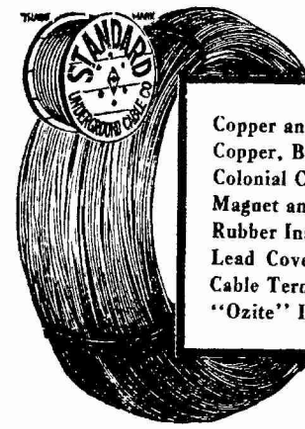
EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

The attention of the Ministry has been called to the circulation of malicious statements regarding the surcharge funds collected by the Ministry for industrial relief work. The following statement is therefore published for information of the public concerning the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the Relief Surcharge funds.

The report that the Ministry has arranged for a return of some $10,000,000 through the surcharge being charged on railway, telegraph and postal services, and that already some of the money so collected has been misappropriated is a gross misrepresentation of facts.

The estimate of revenue derivable from the railways as a result of surcharge, as published below, was made by Mr. J. E. Baker, employed as adviser to the accounts department at the Ministry, the postal figures were furnished by Mr. H. Destellan, Director-General of Posts, and the telegraph figures were supplied by the officers of that department.

These figures show that the total receipts expected from the railway service amount to $3,357,241;



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:Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations.

:Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with £6 for foreign countries and with $30.00 for Peking.

Peking-Hankow Railway Administration.

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY

Peking, China.

15-230

from the telegraphs, $609,370, and the postal service $750,000, making a total estimate of funds collectable by surcharge for famine relief of $5,042,200. In order properly to safeguard these funds for the purpose for which they will be raised the Ministry took scrupulous precautions.

On October 1, 1920, the rules for the collection of railway surcharges were promulgated, while rules in connection with telegraph and postal surcharges were promulgated on September 12, 1920.

On November 11, 1920, accounting rules for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of revenues resulting from surcharges were promulgated.

On December 10, 1920, Mr. J. E. Baker, Adviser to the accounting department of the Ministry of Communications, and Mr. C. S. Huang, assistant chief of the Auditing Accounts Section, were appointed auditors. According to the accounting rules, it has been made a point that figures will be published monthly, and an audit by accredited chartered accountdnts will be made each six months.

Every proper step dictated by modern accounting methods has been taken by the Ministry to deal with the funds collectable and they are kept entirely separate from Ministerial revenue, with separate books and vouchers. So far no returns have been received by the Ministry showing what amount has been collected to date in various parts of the country, and consequently no surcharge money, as has been alleged, could have been misapplied by the Ministry. In order to put famine sufferers at work as early as possible the Ministry proposed the construction of the Chefoo-Weihsien and the Shihkiachuang-Tsangchow Railway embankments, and revenue raised from surcharges will be utilized for this purpose. As it obviously takes time for surcharge revenues to be collected and accounts to be sent forward, this Ministry advanced half a million dollars through the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railways to have the work begun. As fast as money becomes available it will be required, and already further funds are necessary.

All moneys collected and spent will be subject to strict accounting in all respects by experts, and the general public will be kept regularly informed of collections and expenditures by the publication of figures each month.

The following table shows estimates of surcharge receipts from railway, telegraphic and postal services for one year. They are based upon figures published for 1919.

Est'mates of Relief Funds from Surcharges.

Estimated amount of Relief Funds to be collected from surcharges on Railway, Telegraphic, and Postal Services.

I. Railway Service.

Ordinary Passenger Traffic.

Class	No. of Passenger	Surcharge per Pass	Total	
(1) 1st	214,400	$0.20	$42,880.00	
2nd	873,505	0.10	87,350.50	
3rd	24,979,292	0 05	1,248,964.60	
Total			$1,379,195.10	$1,379,195.10

Through Passenger Traffic.

Class	No. of Passenger	Surcharge per Pass	Total	
(1) 1st	24,040	$0.20	$4,808.00	
2nd	57,007	0.10	5,700.70	
3rd	717,717	0.05	35,885.85	
Total			$46,394.55	$46,394.55

Goods Traffic.

	Total Revenue	Rate of Surcharge	Amount collected	
Goods	$47,043,187.62	5%	$2,352,159.38	
Parcels	169,393.17	3%	5,081.79	
Total			$2,357,241.17	$2,357,241.17
Total Receipt from Railway Service				$3,782,830.82

II. Telegraph Service.

Telegrams.

Class	No. of Telegram	Surcharge per Telegram	Total	
Local	867,000	$0.10	$86,500.00	
Through	1298,500	0.20	259,700.00	
Foreign	403,900	0.30	121 170.00	
Total			$467 370.00	$467,370.00

Telephone.

Ownership	No. of Telephone	Monthly Surcharge per Telephone.	Total for the year	
Government	19,768	$0.50	$118,668.00	
Commercial	9,820	0.20	23,568.00	
Total			$142,236.00	$142,236.00
Total Receipt from Telegraphic Service				$609,370.00

III. Postal Service.

Surcharge to be collected from Registered and Insured Letters	300,000.00
From money orders	200,000.00
From ordinary letters	250,000.00
Total Receipt from Postal Service	$750,000.00
IV. Total Relief Funds to be collected	$5,042,200.82

The above estimate is based upon the final returns ending Dec 1919.

(2) Figures published for 1919.

Ministry of Communications.

China's Progress in Industry

China's New Industries.—On December 11, a list of new industries was published in the *Review* in this department. A more detailed report is now available and is given herewith:

Manufacturing—Because of the large number of flour mills that have been established in various parts of China, Chinese flour is now being exported in large quantities to other nations. Last year more than two million piculs of Chinese milled flour were exported. As a result, ten new flour mills have recently been opened with a total capitalization of $5,800,000. Other new industries are eight large match factories, and three tobacco factories. Such industries as dyestuffs, soda, camphor, tooth powder, oil, egg powder, pen making, ice manufacturing and others are developing gradually. The capitalizations of the new companies run from $2,000 to $200,000. A tabulation of the new companies follows:

Kind of Industry	Number of Companies	Amount of capital
Flour	10	$5,800,000
Tobacco	3	5,210,000
Match	8	2,773,000
Lumber	2	2,000,000
Leather	1	1,000,000
Paper article	1	1,000,000
Other industries	28	3,936,000

According to provinces, the above companies are divided thus:

Province	Number of Companies	Amount of Capital
Kiangsu	15	$7,608,000
Kirin	5	4,650,000
Chihli	10	3,186,000
Heilungkiang	1	3,200,000
Shantung	5	1,642,000
Honan	4	810,000
Hupeh	3	280,000
Fengtien	1	180,000
Chekiang	3	58,000
Anhwei	2	45,000
Fukien	1	20,000
Kiangsi	2	10,000
Shensi	1	10,000

Mining—Though China is exceedingly rich in mineral resources up to the present time few mines

International Banking Corporation

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UNDIVIDED PROFITS: $3,200,000

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SINGAPORE

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CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

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BOGOTA
MEDELLIN

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HAVANA & 22 OTHER CITIES IN CUBA

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GENOA

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SAN JUAN

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CAPE TOWN

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BARCELONA
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TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

URUGUAY
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CARACAS
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Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00.	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho ..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien .. .. ,,	19.04	
13.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0 02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changtch Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow ..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

have been opened. However, new interest is being shown in this field and eleven mining companies have been recently organized---seven to enter the coal fields and one for iron ore. The principal mining companies are tabulated according to number, kind of ore, capitalization, and location as follows:

Kind of ore	Number of Companies	Amount of Capital
Iron	1	$5,000,000
Coal	7	2,667,785
Ore refining	1	1,500,000
Testing	2	300,000
Nitrate	1	5,000
Province		
Chihli	5	5,800,000
Hunan	1	1,500,900
Kiangsu	3	1,050,000
Kiangsi	1	1,000,000
Charhar	1	117,785

Agriculture—The Chinese people as a whole are showing a greater interest in reforestration than in any other agricultural pursuit due to a crying need for such a movement. Tea is also receiving some attention and one company has organized for its improvement. New agricultural projects are:

Kind of Industry	Number of Companies	Amount of Capital
Forestry	7	$5,388,000
Cotton	1	2,000,000
Irrigation	3	784,000
Reclaimation	1	200,000
Tea	1	100,000
others	3	57,000
Province		
Kirin	2	5,600,000
Chihli	2	2,200,000
Anhwei	2	230,000
Shansi	2	180,000
Chekiang	4	158,000
Kiangsi	1	100,000
others	3	57,000

Communications-Twelve shipping companies have been recently organized in response to a demand for better waterway communications, their capitalization totalling approximately six million dollars. In addition to these are new express and stores companies, and four motor passenger and freight concerns.

Spinning and Weaving—Kiangsu is the center of the textile industry as may be seen from the following table:

Kind of industry	Number of Companies	Amount of capital
Yarn and cloth	10	$6,100,000
Silk weaving	2	340,000
Shirt knitting	3	230,000
others	1	3,600

Electric Power and Light—Shantung, Kirin and Chekiang provinces have been the centers of the latest developments in electric light and power plants. Kiangsu is farther advanced and has only three new plants under construction. A tabulation follows:

Kind of industry	Number of Co.	Amount of capital
Electric plants	17	$2,719;400
Telephones	7	183,600
others	2	220,000
Province		
Shantung	5	1,000;000
Kirin	1	500,000

Chekiang	7	343,600
Kiangsu	3	342,000
Hunan	1	250,000
Fengtien	2	220,000
others	5	440,000

Long Distance Telephones—The Ministry of Communications has recently announced its decision to establish two long distance telephone trunk lines from Peking to Shanghai and Peking to Hankow. The first line will be in three sections, Tientsin-Nanking, Nanking-Shanghai, Nanknig-Hankow. The first two sections are now under construction, while the Peking-Tientsin trunk line has been in operation for several years. The branch lines are also under consideration; from Kiukiang to Nanking and Lushan, from Tsinan to Chefoo and Tsingtao, and from Tientsin to Shanghaikwan, Moukden and Harbin.

Telegraph and Telephones—Ten years ago only 400 stations and 20,000 miles of telegroph lines were in exisence in China. Since that time, the number of stations has been increased to 900 and the mileage of lines to 50,000. The annual profits from the telegraph administration totals two million dollars. The following cities have local telephone systems: Peking, Tientsin, Nanking, Soochow, Wusih, Shanghai, Kiukiang, Chinkiang, Hangchow, Tsinan, Changchow, Foochow, Canton Wuchang, Hankow, Kalgan, Moukden, Chefoo, Paotingfu, Chengchow, Changsha, Chengtu, and Chunking.

Improving Vegetable Oils—China is a great oil producing country in the vegetable and animal oil fields. This product forms one of her largest export and domestic activities. Despite this fact, antiquated methods of manufacturing are being used in the industry and little machinery is employed outside of the few mills located in the treaty ports. A special bureau was recently inaugurated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for the purpose of investigating and improving the quality of Chinese oils. Tan Pao-shou, an American returned student who is an expert in vegetable and animal oils, has been appointed as head of the burean. He has begun his work in Tientsin and has found the varieties and production of the oils in North China much advanced. He has discovered, however, that pure oils for the foreign markets cannot be produced by the old, native methods and has written a booklet on the subject that is to be distributed to oil mill operators and oil dealers. The subject matter of the booklet deals with the choosing, sifting, washing and cleaning of the raw materials, and ways of pressure and squeezing by both the cold and hot processes. As the reform advocated does not involve any additional expense or scientific knowledge it is expected that it will be universally adopted.

White Lead Refinery—Mr. Tsiang, a Hunanese, has recently laid a scheme before the Hunan Provincial Assembly, asking the Hunan Mining Company to establish a lead refinery at the Shiu Kou Shan lead mine to produce pure white lead. In his proposal, Mr. Tsiang said that only $3,000 will be needed to start operations and if the process proves successful a modern refinery can be erected with a first expense of $80,000. The Hunan assembly has authorized the operatations and work will be started within a short time. The Shiu Kou Shan lead mine is the only one of any importance in China but has not employed modern methods of refining.

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You will see the sights.
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Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.

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(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

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Paid-Up Capital.....$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

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Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
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Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
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Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
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The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available, gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

FU CHUNG CORPORATION

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.
Codes used: A. B. C. 5th Edition: and Bentleys.

Improved Mulberry Trees—Peinghu, a silk producing district in Chekiang province, near the Great Lake, has a newly established company for the growth and sale of mulberry sprouts. A new grafting process is said to have been discovered by crossing the mulberry and orange trees producing larger and better leaves, The company will offer 600,000 young plants a year to silk worm rearers.

Land Reclamation at Wei Nan—A large tract of land, approximately 400 li in width and 500 li in length, along the seashore between Nantungchow, Taichow and Haichow, which was formerly devoted to grass growing, has now been gradually converted into fertile fields for the growing on cotton. The reclamation work has been under the direction of Chang Chien, founder of the model city of Nantungchow and China's greatest industrial capitalist and promoter. Since Mr. Chang has established his Tung Hai Reclamation and Ranch Company, many new companies of the same nature have been organized. Up to the present time, there are seven large reclamation concerns with capitalizations ranging from one-half to one million dollars and the swamp lands that have been reclaimed thus far total approximately 2,000,000 mow. Cotton is planted extensively on the reclaimed lands and some yield as high as forty catties a mow for one season. The government allots tracts of from 150,000 to 500,000 mow to the companies who reclaim it. After it is reclaim it is let to farmers for a small fee on a long term contract, the farmer or tenant sharing his crop with the company at the end of the season.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Fluctuations in the cotton market during the past week have been within a rather narrow range of prices. Although trading continued fairly active, operations were more purely local than of a general character. The speculative element seem to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to operate on either side of the market, and are assuming a waiting attitude, requiring new developments in the general outlook as an incentive to fresh operations. The question of supply seems to be no longer of interest. The explanation of this apathy, as far as the domestic mills are concerned, is evidently that they already have their supplies well up to March 1921 at very low prices. As to forcing them to pay higher ruling rates for January/February deliveries, as seems to be the pet idea of the producers, we can only say that this idea gets more and more ridiculous as each week passes in so far as conditions point up to Chinese New Year.

We, therefore, advise buying on any weak spots, taking moderate profits from time to time, as we still see no reason to expect any advances of consequence.

Yarn.—The yarn market has been quite firm during the past week, with the far positions working at a considerable premium over the near months. The

trade is taking the situation as warranted, and we do not see any reason to expect any decline of consequence. On the contrary, we look for better markets in the future, for reasons already pointed out by us in our previous circulars, and would advise to take advantage of this situation to buy.

Liverpool, December 14, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....27.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 7.25 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....11.42 ,,
,, ,, ,, January.....11.37 ,,
,, ,, ,, March .....11.41 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, December 16, 1920.

New York Market :—

January .....15.72 Cents
May .....15.60 ,,
July.....15.64 ,,
Spot.....16.00 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, December 16, 1920.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. April/May...Rps. 333 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March.. ,, 214 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, March ..... ,, 266 ,, ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf.....Tls. 23.00
,, December..... ,, 24.00
Shanghai December..... ,, 21.50
,, M-ginned, Dec..... ,, 22.00
Ningpo New Crop Spot ..... ,, 25.00

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Japan Market: Altho quotations remain unchanged the market is dull and tending downward. The so called Syndicate's rejections are likely to be sold on the basis of 200 Yen lower than the "pegged" prices.

China Steam Filatures: When the situation in Japan is considered with the fact that about two-thirds of the China Steam Filature Crop for this Season is still in the hands of Reelers and Cocoon Merchants, the present outlook is rather discouraging. During the week a limited business has been done on the following basis :

Centaure	12/22 at	Tls. 900
Beauty	12/22 at	,, 880
Blue Dragon	12/22 at	,, 810

Tsatlee Improved Reel: Market is inactive and without enquiry. The last business reported was on the basis of :

Tsatlee Best Chops .....Tls. 820

Tussahs: Reported slightly firmer on account of small purchases made in Antung. Local quotations remain about the same.

Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 350
,, Market Chops..... ,, 330

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, December 22nd, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Silver in London has again declined, to-day's price of 40d. both for spot and forward being respectively $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ lower than this day last week. T/T on London has ruled between 4/2 and 3/11 at which rate the market closes, with sellers at 1½d. higher.

No improvement can be recorder in conditions locally, the continued fall in the price of nearly all commodities at home precludes any possibility of export business at this moment.

Exchange has been steady throughout the week, mainly on account of speculative operations and tightness of money, the volume of genuine business being still abnormally small.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows : —

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 33,147,000 a decrease of Tls. 348,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 27,950,000 an increase of $ 520,000

Estimated value in Taels is Tls. 53,271,000, as against roughly Tls. 25,600,000 held this time last year.

†	Average rates for Nov.	Thurs. Dec. 16	Friday Dec. 17	Sat. Dec. 18	Mon. Dec. 20	Tuesday Dec. 21	Wed. Dec. 22
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/0.423	4/2 4/1½	4/1	4/0	4/0	3/11½	3/11
D/Dfts. ,,	—	4/2¼ 4/1¼	4/1¼	4/0¼	4/0¼	3/11¾	3/11¼
4m/s ,,	—	4/2½ 4/2	4/1½	4/0½	4/0½	4/0	3/11½
T/T India	307.750	290 287	288	282½	282½	275½	273
T/T France	1,436.731	1250 1230	1205	1180	1180	1185	1175
T/T N. Y.	68.404	73 72	71½	70½	70	69½	69½
T/T H'kong	74.163	75 75	74½	74½	74½	75½	75½
T/T Japan	58.308	69 69¼	70	70	70	69½	70
T/T Batavia	287.596	234 232	229	225	224	221	219
T/T Straits	45.981	55¼ 56	56½	57½	57½	58¼	60
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	5/4.423	4/6 4/5½	4/5	4/4	4/4	4/3½	4/3
6m/s ,, ,,	—	4/6½ 4/6	4/5½	4/4½	4/4½	4/4	4/3½
4m/s ,, D/P	5/5.673	4/7¼ 4/6¼	4/6¼	4/5¼	4/5¼	4/4¾	4/4¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,536.731	1350 1330	1305	1280	1280	1285	1275
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	93.404	80 79	78½	77½	77	76½	76½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	80¾ 79¾	79½	78½	77¾	77¼	77¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 22
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	42⅝	41⅞	41	41	40	40
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 318¹⁰	Tls. 314⁵⁰	Tls. 317¹⁰	Tls. 308¹⁰	Tls. 311⁵⁰	Tls. 314⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.85	71.775	71.7125	71.675	71.675	71.6
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4½%	4½%	4%	5%	4½%	4½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 59.75½
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T ——
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 11/16 %	New York on London	T/T 351¾
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 11/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5⅛
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6 11/16 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 3/1
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/9

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, November 29, to December 2, 1920)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.--Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille - millions; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Dec. 1 Tael equal $1.17 Gold.*)

S. S. Harold Dollar, November 20.

To Boston.

Bristles	Pls.	54

To Chicago.

Strawbraid, White	,,	85

To New York.

Antimony Oxide	,,	1,427
Asbestos	,,	19
Bristles	,,	170
Cotton Raw	,,	2,192
Hair, Horse	,,	33
,, ,, Tail	,,	20
Hemp	,,	756
Intestines, Pig	,,	68
Straw Braid, White	,,	63
Carpets	Pcs.	716
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	5,000

Foreign Goods.

Cotton Printed Cambrics	,,	1,203
Muslins, Dy. 37 in. by 43 yd.	,,	346

To San Francisco.

Seed, Sesamum	Pls.	8,400

S. S. Hathway, Novembe r9.

To Boston.

Garlic, Preserved	,,	76
Intestines, Pig	,,	65

To New York.

Rhubarb	Pls.	9

Foreign Goods.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	4,145

Hwahjah, from U. S. A., November 8.

Brass Screws	Pls.	3
,, Tubes	,,	194
Copper Tubes	,,	11
Iron Bolt Nuts, & Washers	,,	277
,, Chains	,,	1,784
,, Forgings	,,	304
,, Nails, Wire	,,	5
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	2
,, Screws	,,	63
,, Tacks, Cut	,,	62
,, Tackle Blocks	,,	77
,, Tubes	,,	168
,, Wire Shorts	,,	622
Tool Steel	,,	17
Lead Fipes	,,	518
,, Sheets	,,	711
Acid, Hydrochloric	,,	21
Bronze Powder	,,	19
Coffee	,,	17
Ink, Printing	,,	1
Pcking, India-Rubber	,,	6
Paper, Packing	,,	6
Wax, Paraffin	Pls.	1,681
Chocolate	Lb.	390
Bells	Pcs.	600
Motor Trucks	,,	14
Organs	,,	26
Scales	,,	201
Imitation Leather	Rolls.	42
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	48
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	5,248
,, Vegetable	,,	300
Shoes	Pairs.	2,526
Cigarettes	Mille	83,000
Dyes, Aniline ....Pkgs 49	Hk.Tls.	5,147
Machinery	,,	198,317

S. S. Empress of Asia, November 20.

To Boston.

Silk, Wate:		
Shanghai ....Bls. 4	Pls.	12.50

To Chicago.

Carpets	Pcs.	30

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai....Bls. 64	Pls.	64.19
,, Other Ports...Bls. 6	,,	6.29
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports ..Bls. 30	,,	30.43
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Shanghai	,,	1
Straw Braid, White	,,	44
Carpets	,,	62

To South Manchester.

Silk Waste:		
Shanghai....Bls. 9	Pls.	28.87

S. S. West Ira, from U. S. A., November 10.

Iron and Steel:		
Bars	Pls.	5,095
Pipes and Pipe Fittings	,,	53
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	3
Bones, Cow	,,	34
Cocoa	,,	2
Paper, Unclassed	,,	17
Gloves, Leather	Doz.	74
Oil, Olive	Galls.	50
,, Engine	,,	23,643
Paints, Unclassed	,,	800
Cigarettes	Mille.	83,000
Dyes, Aniline ....Pkgs. 2	Hk.Tls.	380
Machinery	,,	13,754

S. S. Glenshane, from U. S. A., 10

Iron Angles	Pls.	324
,, Bars	,,	589
,, Pipes	,,	30
,, Plates	,,	20,831
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	11,942
,, Screws	,,	92
,, Wire	,,	444
,, Hoops, Old	,,	492
Zinc Sheets	,,	171
Acid, Unclassed	,,	5
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	2,700
Leather, Calf	,,	21
Paints, Unclassed	,,	34,074
Paper, Cardboard	,,	1,357
,, Glazed	,,	207
,, Wax	,,	519
Soda, Ash	,,	16
Wax, Paraffin	,,	757
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	7,415
,, Unclassed	,,	13,600
Glass, Window, Common	Boxes	20

S. S. Nile, November 13.

To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	54

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	10
,, other Ports	,,	21
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	23
Feather, Goose	,,	223
Groundnuts, in Shell	,,	113
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	262
Rugs	,,	25

To New Orleans.

Hats, Rush	Pcs.	41,160

To New York.

Chinaware, Fine	Pls.	19

S. S. Vinita, Novcmber 18.

To Los Angeles.

Alum, White	,,	351
Iron Pig	,,	18,068
Carpets	Pcs.	28

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New Books and Publications

A Book for your Visitors

A Guide to Important Mission Stations in Eastern China. Edited by Paul Hutchinson: Shanghai, The Mission Book Company.

THIS book is what you have been looking for. It will tell your visitors what to see in China along the main routes of travel. It will explain to them how to get to the various places, whom to stay with and how to get on to the next place. It was prepared for those who are particularly interested in the work of the missionaries but it is safe to say that no intelligent person who reads English and who is traveling in China will want to leave without knowing something of what the missionaries are doing. Furthermore it is a comforting fact for the missionary that the more a traveler sees of mission work the more he has to do with missionaries, the less is he given to the wholesale condemnation that is sometimes heard.

The book is small—it contains 184 pages—but it is of the right size for the traveler who has little time to spend. In the small compass there is room for chapters on the approach to China, general information, accomodations for travelers in China, and information about eight routes of travel from Moukden on the north to Canton in the South. The introductory part closes with the following poem that is worth reprinting.

The Perfect Guest

She answered by return of post
The invitation of her host.
She took the train she said she would,
And changed at junctions as she should.
She brought a light and smallish box,
And keys that fitted to the locks.
Food strange and rare she did not beg,
But ate the homely scrambled egg.
When offered lukewarm tea, she drank it;
She did not crave an extra blanket
Nor extra pillows for her head;
She seemed to like the spare-room bed;
Not once by look or word of blame
Exposed her host to open shame.
She left no little things behind
Excepting grateful thoughts and kind.

China From Within

China From Within, by Charles Ernest Scott, D.D., ith Introduction by J. Ross Stevenson, D. D. Second Edition. Fleming H. Revelle Company, New York, 327 pp.

Few authors who write their own prefaces succeed in condensing their point of view into the proverbial nutshell as well as does Dr. Scott, who offers his volume as a "humble testimony by a student on the field to the ability and achievements of the Chinese; to the lostness of China out of Christ; and to our Lord's sufficiency even for China, the vastest single prize on this planet for continued mastery over which Satan contends." This one sentence summarizes the evangelist's attitude to his subject so completely that further description of the book is unnecessary. He was chosen missionary lecturer for Princeton Seminary during the year 1914-15, following a long stay in China where he had made a careful study of the country's racial characteristics, resources and opportunities for advancement. In these missionary lectures he seems to be sympathetic toward everything Chinese except the native religion.

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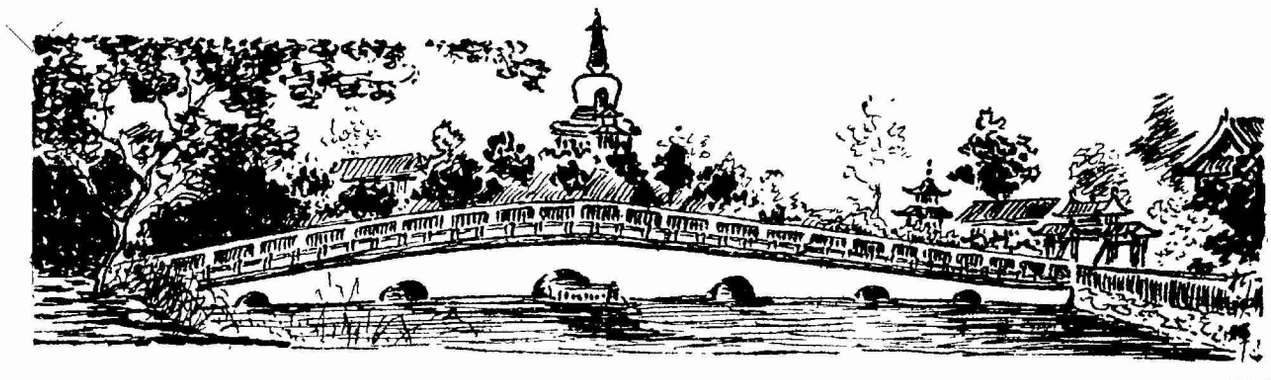

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: Minister Yen's Summary of Russian-Chinese Relations

References: Pp. 118, 19, 131-32, 134, 136.

Question: 1. What was the cause of Dr. Yen's letter and to whom was it addressed? 2. What is the reason for the discussion of Russian relations now? 3. What is the attitude of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking? 4. What reason is assigned by some writers for this attitude? 5. Who is Mr. Roger Greene and why has he written on this subject? 6. Who has been appointed by the Chinese government to take over the functions of Russian Consul in Tientsin? 7. What does Dr. Yen remark concerning the Russian Courts in the Chinese Eastern Railway area? 8. What are Dr. Yen's concluding remarks as to present-day Chinese-Russian relations?

Topic 2: Japanese Protection Against Air Forces

Reference: P. 128

Questions: 1. Where are the new fortifications to be constructed? 2. What are the reasons assigned for the construction of the new fortifications? 3. In what way is Tsushima strategically located?

Topic 3: China and the International Copyright League

Reference: Pp.128-9.

Questions: 1. What is the purpose of such a league? 2. What reasons are given by the *Shun Chow Jih Pao* against China's entrance to the league? 3. Is there any moral question involved here? 4. Can a question such as this affect China's nternational relations? Why?

Topic 4: Comment on the Consortium from Week to Week.

References: Pp.123-4,127-8.

Questions: 1. What are the four theories cited by Mr. Close as to the meaning of the Consortium? 2. Show how the first and third are opposite to each other. 3. What is meant by the terms Objective and Subjective as used in relation to the Consortium? 4. How long is the term of the Consortium? 5. Read carefully the article from the Wall Street Journal 1. What is the meaning of this article? Which of the theories of Mr. Close fits this article? How? 6. Which of the theories mentioned seems the correct one to you? Why?

Topic 5: American Red Cross Work in Shantung

References: Pp. 120-23

Questions: 1. Who is directing this work in Shantung? 2. How much money has been appropriated for the work? 3. What is the method being used for spending it? 4. What difficulties were there in starting this scheme? 5. What problem has to be solved as to the payment of the workers? 6. What does the consummation of such a scheme show as to future handling of flood and famine problem?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Problems of Militarism and Decentralization

References: Pp. 125-6, 128.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the title to the main article? 2. What is considered to be the root of the military problem of China? 3. What problem must be solved at the time that this one is solved? 4. In what way is the Tuchunate a feudal system? 5. What does the story of the Soldier-Robber show? 6. How is the problem of Decentralization connected with militarism? 7. What is the expressed fear of the *Chung Hua Hsin Pao*?

Topic 2: The Bethel Training School for Nurses

References: Pp. 129-30.

Questions: 1. What does the word Bethel mean? 2. Who is the founder of this school? 3. Is this the only Woman Nurses' Training School in Shanghai? 4. What lines of work are carried on at this School? 5. Where was Dr. Stone educated and where has she worked previously?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Government Finances

References. Pp. 117-18.

Questions. 1. Who is the present Minister of Finance? 2. How much money is said to be needed before the Chinese New Year? 3. Why may the Minister of Finance be called the Loan Minister? 4. Who is Liang Shih-yi? 5. Why is it important to pay the interest on domestic loans promptly? 6. Write an essay explaining, as you would to a newcomer in China, the financial importance of the Chinese New Year.

Topic 2. China's Progress in Industry

References: Pp. 163-166.

Questions: 1. Where is Sanmenwan? 2. What proposals are made for its development? 3. Where is Woosung? 4. What proposals are made for its development? 5. Which do you think will succeed better, the development of Sanmenwan or of Woosung? Why? Before answering this question try to write down all the requirements of a great seaport.

Topic 3. Importance of Business Information

References: P. 120.

Questions: 1. What is the story that was told at the National Foreign Trade Convention? 2. Why is it repeated here? 3. Why is information from newspapers and from banks more important for international trade than for local trade? 4. Explain the statement: "It's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

December 17, Cause 1109, 1110, Jen Kee Co. v. P. F. Wisner & Co.; testimony taken of plaintiff in his own behalf, and of Messrs. P. F. and E. D. Wisner for defendant; argued and submitted.

" 17, Cauee No. 1213, in re Herman H. Weinberger's application for change of name; applicant's testimony taken.

" 20, " No. 1217, Boulon v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; cause continued at plaintiff's application in order to take depositions.

" 22, " No. 1119, Hai Chang Hong v. Consolidated Steel Corporation; trial on the merits, Mr. Bryan for plf., Mr. Fessenden for deft.; testimony taken of witnesses Hermanns and Poo for plf, and witnesses Tseng and Robinson for defts. submitted on briefs to be filed.

" 22, In re Leonard W. Hartigan's Application for Admission to the Bar; on Report of Examining Committee.

" 23, " No. 1179, Wong Zin On v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; continued by request of parties to Jan. 5, 1921

(Before the Commissioner)

December 16, Cause No. 1248, U. S. v. Quinn; testimony taken of witnesses Cruickshank, Young, Gettes and defendant.

" 17, " " 1244, U. S. v. Furbush; preliminary investigation; continued until December 28.

JACKSON T. HAMMOND, PLAINTIFF, vs. THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO. DEFENDANT.

(*Cause No. 992; filed October 30, 1920.*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court*)

1. **LANDLORD AND TENANT:** LIGHTING. Where the lease requires the landlord to "furnish free * * light," without further qualification, at best the only limitation is one of reasonableness and the landlord is not entitled to an injunction to reduce the amount of electric current used by the tenant except upon a clear showing that such amount is unreasonable.
2. ID: ALTERATION OF PREMISES. A further provision that "the tenant is allowed to remove any partition" authorizes the conversion of two rooms into one by the removal of the barrier between them.
3. ID: WORDS AND PHRASES. "Partition" is used interchangeably with "wall," tho the former is also spoken of as "of slighter nature."
4. ID: ALTERATIONS authorized by the lease, subject to the requirement of restoration before the premises are vacated, do not until then give rise to an action for damages.
5. ID: A PROHIBITORY INJUCNTION will not be granted where the acts complained of have been committed and there is no averment of threatened repetition.

Messrs. Linebarger & Holcomb, for plaintiff.
Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

Under date of January 22, 1920, defendant wrote plaintiff:

> "We hereby agree to lease from you the premises known as all of the first floor at 6 Foochow Road, Shanghai, containing 6 rooms, together with a hall, and some small rooms all contained in the said floor, on a monthly basis, beginning from March 1, 1920, and we agree to pay you the sum of Shanghai Tls. 465.00 per month, on the first day of each month in advance as rent for same.
>
> You are to furnish us free with heat, taxes, water and light but not fan power. We agree to lease the place for a term of one year from the first of March, 1920, but in the event that you are compelled to vacate the premises on account of a notice from the Chinese Government to you, then we agree, upon a notice served on us by you, to vacate the said premises at any time, by one calendar month's notice in writing."

Below the above and on the same sheet appears the following over the signature of plaintiff:

> "I hereby agree to all of the conditions named in this letter."

Later (just when is disputed) the clause was added:

> "The tenant is allowed to remove any partition if they put the walls in order. (Signed) J. T. Hammond."

Pursuant to this contract defendant entered into possession and within three months thereafter plaintiff commenced this action, alleging unauthorized alterations of the premises and excessive consumption of electric light. The prayer was for

> "judgment against the defendant in the sum of six hundred taels damages together with interest costs, outlays and disbursements * * and a temporary injunction

to prevent plaintiff

> (1) From in any manner making changes or alterations of whatsoever nature in the said premises;
>
> (2) From using the said electric current in any amount in excess of fifteen taels Shanghai Sycee per month;

December 18, Cause No. 1255, U. S. v. Williams; testimony taken of witnesses Everson, Buran CPC 468, and defendant.

,, 18, ,, ,, 1247, U. S. v. Craig; testimony taken of witness Roth and defendant.

,, 18, ,, ,, 1251, U. S. v. McCauley; testimony taken of witnesses Buran, CPC 468, Everson, and defendant.

,, 18, In re death of R. F. Hazelton; coroner's inquest; testimony taken of witnesses Tenney, Dunn, Hiltner, Ferguson, and Zung Ching Foh.

,, 22, Cause No. 1258, U. S. v. Clark; testimony taken of witnesses C.P.C. 614, Men Tse Kyang, and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

December 21, Causes Nos. 1109 and 1110, Jen Kee Co. v. P. F. Wisner & Co.; judgment for defendant.

,, 22, In re Leonard W. Hartigan's Application for Admission to the Bar; oath administered and applicant admitted.

,, 23, Cause No. 1228, Boulon, v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; dismissal.

,, 23, Cause No. 1259, in re R. F. Hazelton's Estate; order for letters of administration.

,, 24, Cause No. 1219, 1220, U. S. v. Boulon; acquittal.

(By the Commissioner)

December 16, Cause No. 1248, U S. v. Quinn; fine of $50.00 and costs, and thirty days in Jail.

,, 18, ,, ,, 1255, U. S. v. Williams; dismissed.

,, 18, ,, ,, 1247, U. S. v. Craig; dismissed.

,, 18, ,, ,, 1251, U. S. v. McCauley; fine of $25.00 Gold, and costs, and 7 days in Jail.

,, 22, ,, ,, 1258, U. S. v. Clark; fine of $10.00 Gold and costs.

(By Coroner's Jury)

December 18, Cause No. In re Death of R. F. Hazelton; verdict of death by revolver shot by unknown party.

(3) From performing any acts or allowing any omissions not in conformance with a tenant-like possession of the said premises;

(4) And for such further and additional relief as may seem fit and proper."

The answer is in effect a general denial. The principal alteration complained of is the removal of a barrier which divided a former bath room from what is now the office of the compradore of defendant who justifies the removal under the last addition to the contract quoted above. Plaintiff, on the other hand, claims that the removed structure was not a "partition" but a wall. But plaintiff's architect witness calls it a "partition" (pp. 7,9) while the lexicographers, both lay [1] and legal [2] use the two words as practically synonymous, and the qualification made by one [3] of them seems to be met in this instance for an inspection of the premises indicates that the removed structure instead of being "of strong materials" as alleged, was composed of wood and plaster only. Several witnesses declare (pp. 109,113,114,116) that it contained no bricks and it would therefore seem to have been "of a slighter nature than a wall proper."

Plaintiff claims that the clause authorizing "the tenant * * to remove any partition" was added after the removal above mentioned. Defendant's witnesses are equally positive that the addition was before the removal and the burden is upon plaintiff to show the contrary. But it really makes very little difference as to the time when the clause was added for under it defendant could have restored the partition and then removed it which would have been the same to plaintiff. So long as the premises are restored *at the end of the tenancy* he is not prejudiced. It is true that the new municipal rules for *Chinese buildings* forbid the erection of a "hollow wall or partition" of brick or lath and plaster. [4] But this is not a "Chinese building" as defined therein [5] nor can plaintiff complain if defendant, in restoring the partition, is obliged to use heavier materials or expend more than in the original construction.

The removal of this partition seems to have necessitated the removal of some tiles to which, therefore, the foregoing observations mostly apply, and which are now in plaintiff's possession. As to the enclosure of the veranda plaintiff, tho on the stand later, does not contradict the testimony (pp. 53,54,68) that he sanctioned this change. The other alterations and innovations complained of were of rather a minor character and some of them have already been removed. Indeed it is conceded in plaintiff's brief (p. 16) that no "huge and irreparable damage has been done" and neither the inspection nor the evidence points to permanent

1. *Partition.* "An interior *wall* dividing one part or apartment of a house, an enclosure or the like, from another." Webster, Unabridged Dictionary. "A *wall* or other barrier dividing one part or apartment of an interior space from another." Funk & Wagnalls, Standard Dictionary. "Something that separates * * e. g. a structure separating rooms or parts of a room (*esp.* when of slighter nature than a wall proper)" Murray, Oxford Dictionary (1909).
2. "By usage the words 'party wall' and 'partition wall' have come to mean a solid wall." Bonney v. Greenwood, 96 Me. 335, 52 Atl. 786,790. See also Coggins v. Carey, 106 Md 204, 66 Atl. 673, 10 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1191, citing Jones, Easements, sec. 687.
3. Murray, Oxford Dictionary.
4. Shanghai Municipal Council, New Building Rules (1918) p. 95, sec. 14.
5. Id. p. 91

Assignments for Hearing:

December 24, 9:30 a.m. Cause No. 1239, U. S. v. Missemer.

,, 27, ,, ,, ,, ,, 699, In re John A. Bell's Will.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1244, U. S. v. Furbush; Preliminary investigation.

January 5, 1921, Causes No. 1179 1180; Wong v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.

Miscellaneous Filings:

December 17, Cause No. 1252, Claude W. Glover vs. Robert Dollar Co; petition; affidavit; notice of motion; summons issued.

,, 17, ,, ,, 1253, U. S. vs. Isaac W. Moore; affidavit; writ issued.

,, 17, ,, ,, 802, In re Lus D. Cooper's estate; receipts.

,, 17, ,, ,, 1254, Chang Hong Co vs. Grace China Co; petition; summons issued.

,, 17, ,, ,, 1251, U. S. vs. McCaully; com. plaint.

,, 18, ,, ,, 1228, Boulon vs. Gaston Williams & Wigmore; answer and counterclaim.

,, 18, ,, ,, 1255, U. S. vs. G. Williams; complaint.

,, 18, ,, ,, 1256, In re Coroner's inquest on R. Hazelton; venire; oath of jurors; jurors' discharge.

,, 20, ,, ,, 1170, Tsu Sung Tai vs. Gaston Williams & Wigmore; motion.

,, 20, ,, ,, 1229, Pacific Sanitary Co vs. American Sales Corporation; answer.

,, 20, ,, ,, 699, In re John A. Bell's estate; answer to amended petition.

,, 21, ,, ,, 1228, Boulon v. Gaston Williams & Wigmore; motion for discontinuance.

,, 21, ,, ,, 1257, Netherlands Trading Society vs. Youroveta Home & Foreign Trade Co. In.; petition; summons issued.

,, 21, ,, ,, 1119, Hai Chang Hong v. Consolidated Steel Corp; reply.

,, 21, ,, ,, In re Leonard W. Hartigans Application for Admission to Bar; Report and Motion of Committee.

injury. But if such is found at the termination of the lease plaintiff will then have a remedy in damages; for it is not questioned that defendant is financially responsible.[6] A preventive injunction is, of course, not available with such a remedy nor as to alterations already made.[7]

The most serious complaint is that regarding the consumption of electric current for which, it is alleged, defendant's expenditure should be limited to Tls. 15 per month. But the contract, it will be seen, contains no such limitation. It is an unqualified undertaking by plaintiff to "furnish" defendant with "light". The latter's counsel, indeed, contends that this requires plaintiff to furnish defendant with "all the light he needed."[8] But let us assume, with plaintiff's counsel, an implied provision that defendant should not consume an *unreasonable* amount. In that case not only does the burden rest on plaintiff to show that the consumption has been unreasonable; the term itself has different meanings according to the circumstances. A business requiring much night work would reasonably need more current than one whose activities are confined to short, daylight hours. Reasonableness, in other words, depends on several factors and we certainly could not, from the data before us, find that any consumption by defendant above Tls. 15 would be unreasonable. One disinterested witness who deals in electrical supplies and installations, testifies that Tls. 50.00 would be a "very reasonable" monthly amount for an establishment like defendant's. Plaintiff shows, indeed, a considerable increase in consumption during the first two months of defendant's occupancy. But no witness, professing to be expert in electric lighting testifies that the amount consumed by defendant has been unreasonable, considering the nature and size of its business. Defendant's engineering chief presents a statement (Ex.16) showing that the average candle power per square foot of defendant's lamps at the time of the trial was 1.53 while plaintiff's principal expert witness, tho not an engineer, testified (pp. 59,160) that any amount under 2 candle power would be reasonable.

Counsel for plaintiff contends that the latter "never agreed to furnish current". But he agreed to furnish light and as the building was already lighted electrically the natural interpretation would be that electric current should continue to be used. The installation was changed after defendant's entry but here again plaintiff, tho on the stand later, did not deny the testimony (pp. 52,53,66,129,131) that this was done with his knowledge and that he offered no objection.

6. Cyc. XXII, 771.
7. Id. 741.
8. Citing *Federal.* Walker Mfg. Co. v. Swift & Co. 200 Fed. 529; Lina Locomotive & Mach. Co. v. National Steel Castings Co. 83 C. C. A. 593, 155 Fed. 77; Campfield v. Sauer, 91 C. C. A. 304, 164 Fed. 833, 189 Fed. 576; Marx v. American Malting Co. 95 C. C. A. 80, 169 Fed. 582; Golden Cycle Min. Co. v. Ransom Coal Min. Co. 112 C. C. A. 95, 188 Fed. 179.
Arkansas. El Dorado Ice & Planing Mill Co. v. Kinard, 96 Ark. 184, 131 S. W. 460.
California. Bartlett Springs Co. v. Standard Box Co., 16 Cal. App. 671, 117 Pac. 934.
Illinois. McLean County Coal Co. v. Bloomington, 234 Ill. 90, 84 N.E. 624.
Louisiana. Healy v. Southern Co., 125 La. Ann. 1038, 52 So. 150.
Michigan. F. B. Holmes & Co. v. Detroit, 158 Mich, 137, 122 N. W. 506.
New York. Secor v. Ardsley Ice Co., 133 App. Div. 136 117 N. Y. Supp. 414, affirmed in 201 N. Y. 603, 95 N. E. 1139.

December 21, Cause No. 1243, Kwang Yuen Dye Co v. Stewart Crane Co Inc; answer.

" 22. " " 1258, U. S. v. J. H. Clarke; complaint.

" 22, " " 1259, In re R. F. Hazelton's Estate; petition.

" 22, " " 1260, In re Emma I. Upcraft's estate; petition.

" 22. " " 1172, In re Edmond Kempffer's estate; application for leave to sell property.

" 23, " " 1261, Alfred Watson vs. F. C. Craig; petition; writ of replevin issued.

It is also complained that defendant's consumption of current was increased by furnishing "sub-tenants." Two other corporations have headquarters there but they seem to have been mere subsidiary or "interlocking" companies using the same staff but increasing defendant's consumption no more than if they had been departments of it.

Some of the alterations and innovations complained of may require readjustment when the tenancy terminates and plantiff's right to have the premises restored to the same condition as when defendant entered, barring ordinary deterioration, can be enforced. But at present we must find that a judgment for damages would be premature and that no sufficient ground for an injunction has been established.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by his petition and that defendant recover its costs.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Elizabeth Caroline Romero, Complainant. vs. Cayetano Romero, Defendant. | Cause No. 1225 ALIAS SUMMONS Filed November 26, 1920. GEO. J. JESSUP. *Deputy Clerk.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies.
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant.

CAYETANO ROMERO.

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of absolute divorce from said defendant and for such other relief as may be proper.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, November 26, 1920.

GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgement by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate. FREDERICK PETERSON GEORGE. Deceased. | Cause No. 913 NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named estate and that all persons having claims against it are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 4, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payments to the undersigned forthwith.

PETER MATSON
Administrator,
Swedish American Missionary Covenant,
Siangyang, Hupeh, China.

December 1, 1920.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from October 1 to October 10, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	185607	430731	283	616621	.....	51192	17577295	.....	471829	-2.69	3018659	115557	.....	3.82
Peking-Mukden	317416	402815	1885	722116	289302	.....	17338087	3513766	.....	20.31	2689702	78856	.....	2.94
Tientsin-Pukow	136732	119504	2827	259063	.....	96945	11212757	580934	.....	5.19	2185821	210951	.....	9.70
Peking-Suiyuan	34994	110517	5460	150971	44274	.....	4124974	814564	.....	19.77	696463	21381	.....	5.46
Shanghai-Nanking	122516	55204	6405	184125	14387	.....	4748144	429522	.....	8.96	1181516	.....	21293	-1.81
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	61486	21976	1272	84734	4421	.....	2323520	325287	.....	14.02	627553	107012	.....	16.11
Cheng-Tai	19249	59645	110	79004	.....	12574	3023044	779689	.....	25.81	533318	45378	.....	8.51
Canton-Kowloon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirin-Changchun	21552	26012	294	47858	.....	24912	1573920	160772	.....	10.24	258353	.....	23935	-9.28
Taokow-Chinghua	4855	17739	294	22888	.....	4831	807125	78810	.....	9.76	185148	4338	.....	2.34
Chuchow-Pinghsiang														
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	—	—	83	83	.....	380	12513	.....	12089	-96.65	2343	.....	2826	-120.76
Kaifeng-Honan	23915	14009	506	38430	.....	3136	1144314	75983	.....	6.64	229566	12203	.....	5.44
Wuchang-Changsha	33635	30018	12	63665	30687	.....	971192	37685	.....	3.88	252318	102107	.....	40.67
Sui-Tao	6505	10398	102	17005	3678	.....	574834	74269	.....	12.92	91309	8392	.....	9.19
TOTAL	968462	1298568	19533	2286563	192779	.....	65431719	6384390	.....	9.75	11952069	674362	.....	5.64

H. H. CHENG
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